Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1826. No. 1894.

Kempt and Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Monday and Tuesday the 25th and 26th Instant, at Belmont, Mozagon. Neat and Modern Household Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

The Property of a Family breaking up Establishment, consisting of Handsome Shell-Pattern and plain Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Vase Lamps, Duble Branched Wall Shades, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, large and small Cots with Mattrasses, Floor Mats &c. &c. An Eight day Chime Clock by Morrice,—Hodgson's October Pale Ale,—Claret from Carbonnel, and other Wines.

The Pianoforte, if not previously sold by Private Bargain will be put up at 1 o'Clock of first day Sale.

The Second day's Sale will commence with the Wine and Beer.—The Property may be viewed from Thursday the 21st instant.

Catalogues are ready for delivery.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1826.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE received within these few days, from France, by the Ship Mexico, Captain Villeneuve, direct from the Proprietor Mons. Guillie M. D. Physician to His Royal Highness Prince of Conde.

A small consignment of Anti-Mucuous Elixir, in pint bottles, with directions for its use in French and English.

It is recommended by Dr. Guillie to persons of all ages.

To be had only from Kempt and Co. in this place, and what they sell can alone be depended upon as genuine.

Bombay, 20th September 1826.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE advice from their Agent in London of the following new Publications being on Board of the Ship Boyne, (arrived Yesterday) to their address.

"Woodstock" by the author of Waverly.

"Vivian Grey"

Denham's dicoveries in Africa 4to. Map mounted on Cloth.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

To-morrow, the 21st Instant,

AN Invoice of Plain Glass Ware, consisting of Wine, Claret, and Champaign Glasses, Goblets and Tumblers, Pint and Quart Decanters, Table and Pillar Shades, and French Chimnies.

Books and Wearing Apparel, belonging to an Estate.

A Chest of Millwrights' Tools, to be sold in small lots.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Double Poled Tent, and a Single Poled Ditto.

Meadows Street, 20th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
Manilla Cheroots
PRICE Rs. 4-2-0
PER HUNDRED
Meadows Street, 20th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
FINE LANCASHIRE
HAMS,
PRICE PER POUND Rs. 0-3-0,
JUST IMPORTED PER MORO CASTLE
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Meadows Street, 20th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FROM CHINA,
FOR SALE
On Commission,

LADIES Elegant Silver Work baskets.....Rs. 85 and 150 each.
Japan Card box.....Rs. 100
Large set of Mother of Pearl Counters.....Rs. 100

Meadows Street, 20th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A
GRAND PIANOFORTE,
BY BROADWOOD
Just put into thorough repair.
PRICE Rs. 400.
Meadows Streets, 20th Sept. 1826

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A SECOND HAND LIGHT
SHIGRAMPOE,

BUILT by Dykes and Co. Calcutta has patent Venetian locks and is lined with blue Morocco leather.

PRICE Rs. 1,250
Meadows Street, 20th Sept. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE EXPOSED FOR SALE,
AN INVOICE OF SUPERIOR
SADDLERY,
RECENTLY IMPORTED
Consisting of

BRASS and plated mounted Buggy Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and a variety [illegible]

Bombay, [illegible] 1826.

WINES [illegible] SALE,

LONDON Particular Madeira, brand "Phelps Page and Co." per pipe .... Rs. 600
Choice old Vidonia, brand "Bruce and Co." per pipe do. 300
Medoc Claret, of good quality, in boxes of 50 bottles at per dozen do. 16

Apply to RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Rampart Row, 12th Sept. 1826.

FOR SALE,
A GOLD POCKET
CHRONOMETER,
BY HALEY
LONDON JEWEL'D
MAY BE SEEN AT THE SHOP OF
Mr. Thomas Mathies,
WATCHMAKER
IN FORBES STREET.
Bombay, 20th Sept. 1826.

PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA
THE

BERWICK,
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN,
John M. Eilbeck,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Calcutta, direct, on or about the 1ST Proximo.

Apply to the Commander at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1326.

Passage to the Clyde.

THE CROWN,
OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,
John Baird,
COMMANDER,

WILL be despatched to Greenock direct on the 1st October, and has good accommodations for a small party of Passengers. Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 20th September 1826.

Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

RECOVERY,
OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMENDER,

IS hourly expected to arrive from London, and having her cargo engaged, will be punctually dispatched on or about the 1st of November next.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up for passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co. where plans of her cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 20th September 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE FAST SAILING BARQUE

ATALANTA,
Wm. Johnston,
COMMANDER,
BURTHEN PER REGISTER, 342 TONS,

WILL be dispatched on or before the 10th Oct. and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Commander on board or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1826.

For Freight & Passage,

TO LIVERPOOL
THE FINE NEW SHIP,

MORO CASTLE,
J. B. Smith,
COMMANDER.
BURTHEN 363 TONS A 1.

COPPERED and Copper fastened, sails fast, has very Superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched for Liverpool the first week in October.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1826.

For Freight & Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
Britannia A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourcher R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 12th July, and may be expected here early in November.

This Ship has had a thorough refit in England, been new coppered, had her accommodations altered and enlarged and is now as neatly fitted up as any vessel that visits Bombay.—The Britannia carries a Surgeon and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen and further particulars learnt on Application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON
TO TOUCH AT TELLICHERRY
THE NEW ENGLISH BUILT SHIP
BOYNE,
BURTHEN 450 TONS,
Capt. D. Miller,

WILL be positively dispatched from Bombay on the 15th Proximo. For plans of her accommodations and further particulars apply to Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS or to M. BROWN Esq. of Tellicherry.

The Boyne carries a regular Surgeon.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D SEPTEMBER 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 248 of 1826.—Private John Kay, of the 2d Bombay European Regiment, is allowed his discharge from the Army on the sum of £80 being paid to the Military Paymaster on his account.

The General Order of the 25th October 1824, fixing the sum of Rupees 320 for the discharge of a Soldier, is rescinded, and the sum of £80 or Rupees 711 0 44 is fixed as the sum to be in future required for that indulgence.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1826.

No. 249 of 1826.—An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Pierce dated Rajcote 30th June 1826, appointing Lieutenant Hancock of the 19th Regiment N. I. to the charge of the Commissariat and Bazar with that Regiment at Jaitpoor, from the 5th of June last, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1826.

No. 250 of 1826.—The undernamed Cadets for the Infantry and Assistant Surgeon, having arrived at the Presidency on board the Ship Atalanta on the 31st Ultimo, and produced Certificates and Convenant of their respective appointments on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them into the Service as such from that date. The Cadets are promoted to Ensigns. Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

844 Messrs. George William Walker.
893 " William Gould Duncan.
897 " Charles Smith Mant.
899 " John Richardly Hibbert.
900 " Arthur Meadows.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. John Gibson.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1826.

No. 251 of 1826.—Lieutenant William Tudor, of the 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1826.

No. 252 of 1826.—The following extract (paras. 4 and 7) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 29th of March last, is published for the information of the army.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 29th March 1826.

PARA. 4th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your establishment viz.

Lieutenant A. F. D. Frazer.
Ensign P. K. Skinner,

5th. We have permitted Lieutenant David Liddell of your establishment to remain in Europe, for the further period of six months.

6th. We have permitted Mr. William Rowland to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your establishment, his Rank will be settled at a future time.

7th. We have permitted Mr. John Gibson to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your establishment, his rank will be settled at a future time.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1826.

No. 253 of 1826.—The following Orders are Confirmed.

An Order by the Officer Commanding in Cutch, dated Bhooj 1st August 1826, appointing Lieutenant V. Kennett of the 21st Regiment N. I. to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 16th Regiment, until the arrival of the Officer who stands nominated to that situation.

An Order by the Officer in charge of the 10th Regiment N. I. dated Surat 19th July 1826, appointing Lieutenant E. Hallum to act as Adjutant to the detachment of that Regiment at Broach.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1826.

No. 254 of 1826.—Captain Robert Gordon of the Engineers is allowed a forlough to Europe, agreeably to the Regulations, for three years from the date of his departure, and is permitted to embark at Madras.

No. 255 of 1826.—Captain G. Moore, Paymaster Surat Division of the Army, is ordered to repair to the Presidency on duty.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1826.

No. 256 of 1826.—The Following appointment is made.

2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. C. Freeman to be Adjutant vice Rollings promoted.—Date of appointment 1st September 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MILITARY FUND.

" Bound on a Voyage of awful length,
" And dangers little known,
" A stranger to superior strength,
" Man vainly trusts his own."

COWPER.

Cāl āb Sept. 15th 1826.

MR. EDITOR,

Your Correspondent S— is a wary tactition for after we have quitted the field, not vanquished or even assailed, he in the hopes of our presence having been forgotten commences his operations; not quite so fast, we have only retreated " with all our blushing Laurels thick upon us." in consequence of these incessant Rains. Being in the humour for methaphors S— reminds me of a garrison that has capitulated to a superior force, who when every thing has been quietly arranged, ere they quit their strong hold, by way of bravado and to let the world know, that though defeated, they are still in existence " *Sans doute*" they fire a farewell blank shot, however to our discussion S— intends well, and in two or three leading points we agree. In the Gazette of Sept. 13th S— observes, " *one of the writers on the subject proposes, and if I mistake not repeats his proposition that an addition be made to each Members Subscription.*" A little further on he observes " *let* the *Subscribers stand firm, let them not be cajoled out of their Money,*" this Ext. is addressed to the Subscribing Bachelors, but whether I have urged any further impost on their resources, the annexed Ext. from my Letter of the 16th August in the Gazette will exonerate from such an implication.

" In 1819 there were 4 Widows and 16 Children, in 1826, 30 Widows and 76 Children, with this fact before our eyes we have positively no alternative but a *reduction* in our expenditure and that too at an early period, *unless* we propose the *unacceptable* measure of *augmenting* our Income by an increase in the *monthly payments* and donations, this to be efficacious and to have a salutary effect upon our ultimate disbursements must be to an extent, that *most probably* will meet with *much opposition.*"

I certainly did infer that there were three or four ways of increasing our capital viz. on income Tax, or a Quota something like the poors rates in England, and I alluded to an increase in the payments from *all* ranks begining with the Ensign, although, this will not bear with the broad interpretation or inference given to it by S— I am nevertheless disposed to defend the justice and advantage of the measure on the principle that the Bachelor, if he did pay another Extra Rupee, would be only accumulating a Fund for himself; as if they live, so agreeable and general has the marriage state become, that nine out of ten of the hopless Swains will be Benedicts, indeed the term " single Blessedness" will soon fall obselete, and Mr. Hume's favorite theory of " Colonization" is being practically effected without his being aware of the causes? How that great and good man will rejoice at seeing his philanthropic view in behalf of this oppressed & misgoverned country materially aided by our Charitable Funds; such is really the case in one point, it is admited our fund incites to marriage, and it very naturally follows that the little boys and girls spring up about us before we have almost time to look about, I must submit this circumstance to professor Malthus in case of failure of crops, employment, or locations for the rising generation; previouly however, I have a word or two more for friend S.—He tells us in the Courier Sept. 2d " *So* " *much has appeared in the Newspapers to* " *shake the confidence of the Subscribers to the* " *Military Fund in its directors, I was myself* " *led to distrust them.*"

I do not see the slightest grounds for assuming that those, who discussed the subject either charged or insinuated that the directors were imcompetent or negligent in their duties, in short, I have heard that their mild frank and generous tone gave general satisfaction to the Pros and Cons of the fund system, for myself however I can answer and the subjoined will convince every one who will take the trouble to think before they speak, " assistance is not required by those intrusted in the management of the fund, collectively and individually their high character, long standing in the service and great experience in this department are sure and satisfactory guarantees for the successful and efficient administration, of the heavy responsibility committed to their charge, besides which, we must never lose sight of their own immediate interests and the future welfare of their families, being deeply and essentially involved in the success and permanence of the fund. I am the more full and explicit in this particular point, lest it should be suspected that by cavalling at the expenditure, I am dissatisfied with those, who have the direction of our pecuniary affairs, nothing can be farther from my intention." Gazette August 9th.

I explicitly agree with S— in his observation " *I cannot give you the date, because* " *there being no published statement of the* " *Fund as it now exists, excepting in detached* " *papers*" most assuredly that the charge of 752 Rs. for printing (besides about 250 for stationary) the antiquated pea green book of Dec. 1819, ought to be discarded for it is of little use; most of its Regulations having been rescinded, remodelled, or appended to others, and of the list of Subscribers at the end, many have been deceased for years and others have long since resigned the service. We are quite in the dark & a little attention bestowed on this subject will be of great service and very thankfully received. Another S.—(I presume) appears in the Bombay Courier of the 29th July and he selects the annexed singular Law of the Military Fund.

The late letters on the precarious state of the Military Fund, induced me to look over the regulations, an article of which runs thus—" Section V. Article III. Should the " fund, however, at any period fall short " of the demands upon it, so that the annual " income will not defray the annuities and " other claims, then it shall be in the power " of the Directors to make a proportionate " deduction from the annuities of each an- " nuitant." &c.

The founders of this curious proviso never could have submitted it to my Lord Elden, nor does it bear any affinity to the wisdom and accuracy of Lycurgus or Solon; much need not be said in elucidation of so difficult a price of legislative enactment, it most be pretty evident that, when the income ceases, out goings must likewise stop, S— triumphantly says " *This* satisfies me that the fund can *never* become a Bankrupt." Methinks, however, it will be too late then to think about reductions &c.

Yours obdt.
Y.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The name of the Island commonly called *Colaba*, but by your Correspondent Y. *Cal-ab* is thus written in Mahratta Characters कोलब

Koolaba.—May it not be derived from the Sanskrit कूलभू *Koolabhoo* a Bank.—The land upon a Bank or shore.

C.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lowdaisky has been received, but from the press of matter, of more general interest to the public, we have very reluctantly been obliged to postpone its insertion till next Wednesday.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon's. at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta. 30 Days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras. 21 ... Days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

The arrivals since our last have been the Ship Hannah, Thomas Shepherd Commander from London the 8th June, Ship Cornwallis D. Hardie Commander from China the 13th July and the Ship Boyne, (Free Trader) David Miller Commander from London, having been out four months and touched at Madeira and the Isle of France.

Passengers per Hannah.—Mrs. Simpson, Miss Logie, Capt. Simpson, T. J. Cohill Assistant Surgeon, Mr. S. Moir, Mr. Logie and Mr. Whitehead Cadets, Mr. James Beattie Free Mariner, and Master J. Simpson.

Ditto per Boyne.—Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Verron, Miss E. Home, Miss E. Free, Mr. B. Hutt H. C. M., Lieut. W. Mackay H. M. 3d Regt. and Lieut. Verron H. C. M.

By the Hannah we have received our regular Files of English Newspapers up to the 7th June, and in our columns of to-day will be found most of the leading articles of intillegence continued in them.

As we were far from expecting for a considerable time to come such late news as the Hannah has brought us, we were proceeding with what we already have, in regular succession, and had filled our Supplement, which we are obliged to do early in the week to prevent delay in the issue of the Paper entirely with what appeared to be interesting in our files for April, when the Hannah made her appearance; this will account for the apparent want of order which will be observable in the arrangement of the Europe News.

The Boyne left the Isle of France, on the 2d of this month, and as she was coming out the Recovery for this Port, was anchoring in the harbour of Port Luis,—as she had only to take in a supply of water she was not likely to be detained, and may therefore be hourly expected. The following is a list of the Passengers on board the Recovery.

Lieut. Col. Place H. M. 2nd Foot; Lieut. Col. Thomas, H. M. 20th Foot; Ens. Home ditto; Capt. Clark, H. M. 6th Foot; Mrs Clark and infant; Capt. Goodiff, 20th By. N. I; Mrs. Goodiff; Lieut. Johnson By. Army; Lieut. Jacob; By. Artillery; Mr. Mill Bombay Bar; Mr. Blane. C. S; Messrs Eckford, Hewitt, and Stewart, Surgeons; Mr. Rowland and Lady; Messrs Thomas, Morrison, Bellasis, and E. Faikney, Cadets.

The Proclamation dissolving Parliament and calling a new one received the Royal Signature on the 15th June. The writs were made returnable on the 25th July.

An account will be found in to-days Gazette both from the English and French Papers, of the death of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, widow of the late Emperor of Russia, who died on the 16th May, in Belew on her journey from Taganrok to Kalnga.

The second reading of the Bill respecting the Bonded Corn, has been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 84 to 23 and that regarding the permission to import, by a majority of 78 to 28.

Parliament has determined not to meddle with the Currency in Scotland but to allow it to remain *in statu quo*. Nothing can be more lamentable than the different accounts of the real distress, that exists at the present moment among the manufacturing districts all over the country, but more especially in Scotland. It is gratifying however to find that the benevolent of all ranks and opinions are coming forward with their assistance, and zealously endeavouring by every means in their power to afford immediate relief. Among the foremost it must not be overlooked is His Majesty who in his praise worthy munificence has already given upwards of £ 8000 of donations from his Privy Purse towards the relief of the distressed weavers in various parts of the country. It is peculiarly characteristic of our countrymen in an emergency like the present to be influenced in such cases, in the first instance by the sacred impulses of charity, and subsequently to seek out at leisure the most eligible means for preventing the recurrence of similar calamities. The causes of the distress that exist at the present crisis are ascribed by different parties to different reasons according to their political bias. For instance some ascribe it to the corn Laws —abolish these say they, and we should then have bread at a modarate price &c. others again turn this idea into ridicule and say that the National Debt, is the sole cause, and that the money necessary to be raised by taxation in order to pay the interest accruing thereon is a burden upon the country which is daily weighing it down and consuming it—a third class loudly exclaim against Paper currency, and maintain that nothing but universal cash payments *alias* gold and silver can ever relieve the country from her present distresses—the last class of politicians and by no means the least in the scale of reasoners consider the whole of the above as falacious and monstrous in the extreme, and are quite sure that but for the employment of machinery, steam engines &c, things would bear a different aspect, and that while any other species of agency exists but that of hand labour it is futile to propose any remedy whatever for the want and misery which prevails.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to Mr. Buckingham's case who whatever his Politicks may be, and however much they may appear by his friends in this country to have changed under the influence of a different atmosphere, has nevertheless been a much injured individual. We have also inserted the result of a public meeting held at the Tatched House Tavern for the purpose of raising a subscription to Mr. Buckingham, Lord John Russell in the chair, by which it will be seen that the amount of subscriptions then collected did not fall far short of the sum he took so much trouble to obtain from the Court of Directors

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 11.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S PETITION.

Lord J. RUSSEL moved that the petition of Mr. Buckingham should be referred to a select Committee appointed to inquire into the case, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. WYNN objected that due notice had not been given of the motion. If it should be pressed, he would think it quite inconsistent with the usual courtesy of the Noble Lord. He would not oppose it, but he could not agree to appointing a Committee in the proposed way, by selecting six from one, and eleven from the other side of the House.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said that the warmest advocate for reform could never wish for a more complete picture of the state of the country than the Right Hon. Gentleman had given, when he intimated that the motion should not be brought on till his benches were quite filled. If such were the case, they (the Opposition) might as well never come down to the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, thought the Hon. Member was under a mistake as to the words of his Right Hon. Friend. He certainly did not propose to rescind the former decision.

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

On the motion that Mr. Stewart's name be added to the Committee which had been named previously,

Lord MILTON objected that most of the Members now named had either expressed an hostile opinion in Mr. Buckingham's case, were Members of his Majesty's Government, or East India Directors who did not form an impartial court: whereas those originally appointed by the Noble Lord had been selected alternately from one and the other side of the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL coincided in the objection of his Noble Friend.

Mr. Secretary PEEL should for the sake of elucidating what the Noble Lord meant by a different selection of jurors in this case from one and the other side of the House, mention the names of them. The first five names were Mr. W. Wynn, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Astell, Dr. Phillimore, and Mr. Courtenay. The rest making up the list were all in favour of Mr. Buckingham's claims, from Mr. Trant to Lord Nugent, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hume, Mr. S. Rice, and others to the amount of 14—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. HUME believed that cases of selection by Ministers of names hostile to the claims of petitioners were not so unfrequent. In the case of the question of Scotch Currency, Mr. Secretary Peel and others had been named on this Committee, who had been known to be in favour of the interference of the Legislature with the Scotch Banks.

Mr. Secretary PEEL assured the House, he never had expressed any opinion upon the measure of the expediency of regulating the Scotch banks and Scotch currency on new principles.

CASE OF MR. BUCKINGHAM.

On the 7th of April, 1826, the following motion was submitted to a discussion, and on the 11th of the same month, to a general ballot at the East India House.

" That the severe loss of property sustained by Mr. BUCKINGHAM, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal Government subsequently to his departure from India, having involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which it could never have been within the contemplation of the public authorities to occasion, but against which no human foresight on his part could have provided, and these difficulties having been greatly augmented by the obstacles which prevented him from returning to Calcutta for a short period, to wind up his affairs,—the Proprietors of East India Stock, animated solely by a desire to relieve that Gentleman from the embarrassments in which he is now unhappily plunged, earnestly recommend to their Honourable Directors, that there be granted to Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the funds of the Company, for the purpose of assisting him to surmount his present difficulties,

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the sum of 5,000*l.* sterling, being not more than one eighth part of the actual loss of property occasioned by the proceedings adverted to; assuring the Honourable Directors that they will meet with the cordial support of this Court, in helping to repair misfortunes, and lieviate sufferings, no doubt unwillingly witnessed and unintentionally inflicted.

"DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,
CHARLES FORBES,
JOHN SMITH,
JOHN DOYLE,
HENRY STRACHEY,
LEICESTER STANHOPE.
JOHN WILKS,
HENRY GAHAGAN,
P. M. WYNCH,
C. J. DOYLE,
JOSEPH HUME,
W. MAXFIELD,
JAMES PATERSON."

This motion, though ably supported, was unfortunately rejected; and the failure of this last effort to obtain for Mr. BUCKINGHAM some partial redress, leaves him now no hope of relief from those to whom he has so often appealed in vain. The friends of that Gentleman believing, however, that there must be many of their countrymen animated by the same feelings as those who unavailingly gave their votes (to the number of 157) for the motion stated above, earnestly invite their assistance to effect, by private or individual contributions, that which the acknowledged hardship and severity of his case has hitherto failed to obtain for him, from the public body to which his expectations have been hitherto directed.

It was originally intended to have named 10,000*l.* in the motion for a grant, as the bare amount necessary to relieve Mr. BUCKINGHAM from the debts accumulated by the measures of the Indian Government,—resigning all hope of obtaining compensation for the still greater amount of property actually destroyed. But to prevent even the possibility of any objection being raised to the sum—small as this was, in proportion to the original claim—the recommended grant was reduced to 5,000*l.* only; it being the intention of Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S Friends, if this had been obtained, to make it a nucleus on which the larger sum might have been collected by contributions from India, without appealing to any portion of the British Public for their assistance. Even this reasonable hope has, however, been defeated; so that there is now no other course left but that of inviting the latter to lend *their* aid also, in conjunction with their fellow-countrymen in the East, to the attainment of the object in view.

The following is a copy of the Appeal recently forwarded to India, soliciting support from that quarter; but the urgent presure of the embarassements adverted to, and the great length of time that must necessarily elapse before any returns can be had from that distant country, renders the aid of the British Community of the greater importance; and in the hope of obtaining their cordial and general co-operation to promote the *speedy* accomplishment of so desirable an end, the statements it contains are accordingly submitted, as equally entitled to their consideration:—

"*To the European and Native Community of India.*

The case of Mr. BUCKINGHAM is too well known to every one in India to render any details necessary. His difficulties and his distresses are undoubted and imminent. Do they merit attention and relief? and if so, by what means can such be most readily and effectually given?

"The history of his life seems to establish for him a powerful claim to respect and sympathy, from all who esteem persevering integrity. But his exertions, when placed by circumstances in a public character,—his losses, his sufferings, and his zeal in what he considered a public duty, give him a more especial claim on all his fellow-subjects in India,—whether Native, Anglo-Indian, or European,—in whose cause, as he conceived it to be, he has made shipwreck of his fortune; and to whom he now turns an eye of hope for sympathy and relief, in the hour of his distress.

"But there are circumstances in Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S recent conduct, which none can well know or duly appreciate, except such as have been resident in England of late years. The testimony of such persons may be of use to him at this crisis, and is the chief object of this address;—that testimony refering to matters of fact, and leaving out of consideration opinions on political questions involved in his protracted struggles.

"The fidelity with which Mr. BUCKINGHAM has adhered to what he honestly believed the good cause of Indian improvement, ever since his return to England,—the perseverance manifested by him under discouragements that would have driven many men to despair,—the expenditure of the remains of his Indian savings, in trying every legal channel of redress for public evils and private wrongs,—and the purity of his private character, amidst his difficulties and embarrasments, are well known and rightly estimated by all unprejudiced men.

"The undersigned having had opportunities of witnessing the exercise of those virtues in the conduct of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, most readily bear testimony to them, as well as to his present distresses: and on these grounds, they make this appeal to the Community of India,—of whatever rank, class, or condition,—imploring them to contribute, in the mode and measure best suited to their position, and most agreeable to their feelings, to the relief of a man on whom misfortune has fallen with so heavy a hand, and whose intentions are believed to have been sincerely pure and honest. The subscribers would fain hope, by this means, to rescue him from impending destruction, and restore him to that place in society to which his habits and acquirements entitle him.

"The contributions of all who desire to promote this benevolent object, may be effected through any house of business in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, by Gentlemen directing their agents to transfer any specific sum from their private accounts to the subscription opened for the relief of Mr. BUCKINGHAM. There is no intention to risk offence, in any quarter, by the publication of names,—if, indeed, offence could be taken at the exhibition of good feelings towards at unfortunate:—But, by removing every possible ground of objection, the work of benevolence may be extended; and while the relief will thus be more effectual, the satisfaction of contributing to this end will be proportionally greater from that consideration."

The original document, of which this is a faithful transcript, bears the signatures of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:

Sir Charles Forbes, bart. M. P. Malmesbury
John Smith, esq. M. P. Midhurst
James Barnett, esq. Lombard-street
John George Lambton, esq. M. P. Durham
William Babington, esq. M. D. Aldermanbury
Thomas Wilkinson, esq. Fitzroy-square
The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, Pall-mall East
Edward Benjamin Lewin, esq. late of Bengal
Thomas Denman, esq. M. P. Nottingham
The Hon. Leicester Stanhope, Harrington House
Sir Francis Burdett, bart. M. P. Westminster
General Sir John Doyle, bart. G. C. B.
Sir James Mackintosh, M. P. Knaresborough
John Forbes, esq. Fitzroy-square
The Hon. William Ramsay Maule, M. P. Forfarshire
John Stewart, esq. late of Bombay
James Scarlett, esq. M. P. Peterborough
J. Ashton Yates, esq. Liverpool
Joseph Hume, esq. M. P. Montrose
The Rev. Robert Aspland, Hackney
John Cam Hobhouse, esq. M. P. Westminster
John Melville, esq. late of Calcutta
Henry Brougham, esq. M. P. Winchelsea
Richard Gurney, esq. Inner Temple
William Philip Honywood, esq. M. P. Kent
Michael Bruce, esq. Gray's Inn
John Williams, esq. M. P. Lincoln
Jeremy Bentham, esq. Bencher of Lincoln's Inn
Edward Ellice, esq. M. P. Coventry
William Maxfield, esq. late of Calcutta
Lord John Russel, M. P. Huntingdonshire
The Hon. James Abercrombie, M. P. Calne
William Vizard, esq. Lincoln's Inn
Lord Nugent, M. P. Aylesbury
Lieut. Colonel Robert Torrens, R. M. F. R. S.
Rowland Hill, esq. Hazelwood
The Hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson, M. P. Cork
Walter Coulson, esq. Queen square-place
Michael Angelo Tayler, esq. M. P. Durham
John Borthwick Gilchrist, esq. LL. D. Clarges-street
James Inverarity, esq. late of Bombay
Lieut. General Sir Ronald C. Ferguson, K. C. B. M. P. Dysart
The Rev. W. J. Fox, Finsbury-place
Matthew Wood, esq. M. P. Alderman of London
James Macdonald, esq. late of Madras
James Grattan, esq. M. P. Wicklowshire
Mathew Danvers Hill, esq. Temple
Sir Robert Wilson, M. P. Southwark
James Leman, esq. Lincoln's Inn
Nicholas Hankey Smith, esq. late of Bombay
James Paterson, esq. M. D. Ayr
John Towell Rutt, esq. Clapton
John Bowring, esq. Jeffery-square
James Morrison, esq. Kent
Henry Meredith Parker, esq. late of Bengal—who adds, after his signature, the following sentence:—"Differing entirely from Mr. Buckingham in politics, but convinced that he is a sufferer for conscience sake; and, by an intercourse of ten years, in India and in England, that he is an upright, honourable, and excellent man."

Subscriptions may be forwarded through any of the Gentlemen named above; through the principal Houses of Esst India Agency, the leading Bankers in town and country, and the Editors of the London and Provincial Jonrnals, who are respectfully requested to transmit the same to the accounts opened for that purpose, at the Banking-houses of Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITH, Mansion-house Place, and Messrs. RANSOM and Co. Pall-mall East, London.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. BUCKINGHAM.

In consequence of the dissolution of Parliament having prevented the Committee on Mr. Buckingham's case from making a report, a Public Meeting was yesterday held at the Thatched House tavern, St. James's, to consider of the propriety of an appeal to the public on his behalf.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL took the chair a little after two o'clock, and addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, containing a clear and most instructive history of Mr. Buckingham's praiseworthy conduct in India, and the Indian Government's unjustifiable and cruel banishment of himself, and confiscation of the property left behind him.

The Honourable DOUGLAS KINNAIRD delivered a very able and impressive speech. He urged with great force the frivolity of the charge on which Mr. Buckingham was banished from India; the tyrannical conduct of the Indian Government towards him, and the vindictive meanness with which they pursued him in his exile; their the wanton destruction of his property, after he was removed from means of annoying them; his estimable character and exemplary perseverence in a virtuous career; his undeserved and most overwhelming losses; and the painful situation in which he was now placed, relying wholly upon the sympathy of the public for the means of fulfilling engagements which he had contracted in the honest belief of full ability to meet them. Mr. Kinnaird paid a just compliment to the great and unwearied exertions of Mr. Buckingham in the cause of Indian civilization and good government; and enlarged upon the importance of a work like the *Oriental Herald* (the ability of which he eulogised as the only existing instrument for checking wrong-doing in India by making it known in Europe. Mr. Buckingham had a double claim upon the English people: as an honest man, involved in unforeseen and unmerited troubles, he claimed their compassion; as a man oppressed by irresponsible power, he appealed to their sense of justice. The East India company had denied him redress; the Parliament had done nothing for him; but he (Mr. Kinnaird) trusted that the public, *which was above the Parliament*, would by their honourable exertions afford him the redress denied by those who ought to have readily conceded him. Mr. Kinnaird concluded by proposing a resolution, recommending a public subscription on account of the peculiarity of this case.

This address was received by a very numerous and respectable auditory with warm applause. Mr. HUME and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting; at the close of which a subscription was entered into.

The following sums were immediatety subscribed:—

Sir Charles Forbes	£500
Do. for his Native Indian Friends	500
Do. do. John Palmer, Esq. Calcutta	300
James Young, Bengal	300
A retired Indian Civilian	200
The Hon. D. Kinnaird	100
J. G. Lambton, Esq.	100
Hon. L. Stanhop	100
John Stuart, Esq. Bombay	150
Sir F. Burdett, M. P.	100
Sir H. Stracey, Bart.	100
John Forbes, Es.	50
Sir Alex. Johnston	25
Robt. Graham, Glasgow	100
W. Rathbone, Esq. Liverpool	25
J. Ashton Yates, Esq. do.	25
A retired Indian Officer	50
Rev. Robt. Fellowes	50
An Indian Friend	100
James Morrison, Esq.	50
An Indian Chaplain	50
Jas. Cropper, Esq. Liverpool	50
R. Benson, Esq. ditto	50
J. Smith, Esq. M. P.	50
James Barnett, Esq.	50
Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.	50
Capt. Maxfield	25
John Melville, Esq.	50
Dr. Gilchrist	50
E. B. Lewis, Esq.	50
J. C. Rivington, Esq.	25
Robert Richards, Esq.	100
John Miller, Esq.	50
Examiner Newspaper	5
Two Indian Friends, per Lord John Russell	100
A Bengal Officer	100

In publishing as we now do the observations of the Hon'ble the Judges in the Supreme Court on Saturday last, we feel bound publickly to avow the practical difficulty we have experienced, notwithstanding the skill and assiduity of our Reporters, in obtaining on the present and indeed on former occasions also, satisfactory Reports (i. e. to all parties) of the Proceedings in Court. The present may be considered as coming from the most authentic sources, but we must at the same time candidly acknowledge that it does not coincide in all respects with that received from our Reporters.

SUPREME COURT, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 16TH.—The Chief Justice upon taking his seat observed that he held in his hand the Government Newspaper the Courier, in which he was sorry to observe a very gross mistatement of the proceedings of the court—The account of what had passed in court at the sessions with respect to the Bill against Captain Miller for a libel was full of Errors, but particularly his the Chief Justice's address to the Grand Jury on their last Presentment. He was made to say "that there was nothing irregular in the prosecutor adopting proceedings against them, the Grand Jury, if he thought there was any misconduct on their part" again "that they were not punishable *under the circumstances*"—whereas he had repeated again and again that no proceeding could be had against the Grand Jury; but that though a party who supposed himself aggrieved could not proceed against them, or question their conduct for the purpose of criminating them, he might question it incidentally and collaterally for the purpose of obtaining Justice for himself; and might make the supposed misconduct of the Grand Jury in throwing out a bill, the ground for a motion for a criminal information, in the same matter as appeared by the several precedents produced from the Crown office upon the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Plankett's (Attorney general for Ireland) having filed a criminal information after a bill had been thrown out. The Chief Justice said this mistatement might possibly be the result of mistake and he should have been more inclined to think so, had it not been for a very improper paragraph in another part of the same Paper; he said he alluded to the article containing an extract from Mr. Mill---His Lordship also observed that there had been mistakes in the account which the Gazette had given of the same proceedings--but that it was clear from the introduction to the report that these were mere mistakes and not wilful mistatements. His Lordship concluded by saying that he intended this merely as a warning, that if this was intended as a commencement of misrepresentation of the court's proceedings, the court would at least fine the Editor and Proprietors, be they who they might, to such extent as might be necessary to prevent a repetition of such practice.

SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS,

I am sure I do not wish to add any thing in the way of vituperation or censure to what has fallen from the Chief Justice. But I wish to take this opportunity of explaining the part of the report which relates to me. I think it not correct, and to shew how incorrect it is, I will point out a part of the last speech attributed to me. I am made to say that I thought that a criminal information might be moved for after a bill had been ignored, now, as far as I can recollect, and I think I am pretty accurate I did not mention a word about a criminal information.—What I said was that after a bill had been ignored by one Grand Jury it might be presented to any number of successive Grand Juries, and my inference from that was, that neither Mr. Graham nor his client could be considered as guilty of any offence in law by impeaching the finding of the present Grand Jury. And the whole of this argument has been omitted. I could also point out other inaccuracies. But with reference to the report it ought to be considered, first, that it was a partial report a professedly partial report, and that by a Grand Jury-man, a party highly interested, & secondly that the report is by a person who is not a lawyer. I believe more over that the place from which I am in the habit of addressing the Grand Jury is so distant, that it is very possible that they hear indistinctly what I say and receive consequently impressions which I do not wish to convey.

We are given to understand that the Prize case of Amerchund Beederchund against the Hon'ble Company will come on for hearing in the Supreme Court on Friday next.

BOMBAY COURIER,
SEPTEMBER 16.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has been pleased to confer the Rectory of Sowton, in Devon, vacant by the cessation of the Rev. Dr. Bull, upon the Rev. George Barnes D. D. late Archdeacon of Bombay.—*St. James's Chronicle of 4th May*, 1826.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. G. Moore, Paymaster.
Capt. John Clunes, 12th Regt.
Lieut. H. Spencer, 5th Regt.
Cadet N. W. J. Logie, Infantry.
Asst. Surg. Thos. Staunton Cobill.
Cadet Alex. Moir, Infantry.
Do. Chs. Thos. Whitehead, Infantry.
Lieut. Conthew, 5th Regt. N. I.
Major W. Rome, 20th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 17th Ship Hannah, Thos. Shepperd, Commander from London, left Downs 8 h June 1826.

Do. Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie, Commander from China, 13th July, Anjer 22d Aug.

Do. Grab Harsiogar, Ebrahim Nacqudah from Mocha.

18th, Ship Boyne (Free Trader) David Miller Commander from London, out four months touched at Madeira and Isle of France.

Passengers per Hannah—Mrs. Simpson, Miss Logee, Capt. Simpson, T. J. Cobill, Asst. Surgn. Mr. S. Moir, Mr. Logee, and Mr. Whitehead, Cadets, Jas. Beattee free Mariner, Master J. Simpson.

Per Boyne.—Mr. B. Hutt, H. C. M. Lieut. Wm. Mackey, H. M. 3d Regt. Lieut. G. Verrors, H. C. B. M. Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Verrors, Miss E. Free, Miss E. Home.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 15th, Ship Diadem, (Free Trader) R. D. Cotgrave, Commander, to London.

16th, Ship Eliza, R. W. Smith, Commander, to China.

(*Continued after the Poetry*)

Poetry.

THE VIOLET TO THE ROSE.

By the late Miss Jane Taylor.

'Enclosed in the shade of a forest profound,
Where silence and solitude reign,
In colours diversified, scattered around,
A little wild hamlet of flowers was found,
The peasants of Flora's domain.

'There blue-bells, and daisies, and primroses grew,
From tumult and vanity far:
Their pleasures were simple --- their wishes were few,
They sipped every morning fresh draughts of the dew,
And slept with the evening star.

'Amid the wild group, in this peaceful recess,
A Violet peeped from the earth;
But lately indeed she had altered her dress;
And some in the hamlet had reason to guess,
She was but a cowslip by birth.

'While they with the breezes at play might be seen,
Refusing to join in the sport,
She sighed for the garden where Rosa was queen,
And despised her pale crest, and her trappings of green,
When she heard of the splendours at court.

'And often at night the disconsolate maid
Lamented, by others unseen;
Till a fairy from court who frequented the glade,
Overheard the complaint that poor Violet made,
And told it again to the queen.

'Kind Rosa was melted: --- "My fairy," said she,
"Again you must hasten away,
For none of my subjects unhappy shall be;
So bear this encouraging message from me,
To make my poor Violet gay.

'"Go tell her, assured of our royal support,
No longer in sorrow to bend;
Entreat her to smile and to join in their sport,
For that *blue* is a favourite colour at court,
And Rosa, the queen, is her friend."

'Away on a moonbeam, her message to tell,
The tiny ambassadress sped:
'Twas night when she reached little Violet's dell,
But each nodding rustic unfolded his bell,
To hear what Queen Rosa had said.

'The Violet trembled such honours to share,
And blushed for her folly and pride;
Yet pleased that a queen so enchantingly fair
Should deign for a poor simple peasant to care,
She thus to the fairy replied:---

'"Return, gentle spirit---for Rosa will own
The tear that from gratitude flows;
And tell her that here, in her hamlet alone,
Violetta will study, unseen and unknown,
Those virtues that sweetly embellish the throne,
And love her fair sovereign--- the Rose."'

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(Continued from the third Page.)

Passengers by Diadem.—Mrs. Gilland, Mrs. Robertson, Hon'ble John Forbes, Lieut. Thos. Gilland, Capt. Waterfield, Lieut. Martin, Mr. Tudor, Lieut. Benbow.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.---Moro Castle for London.
Brig Sarah for Ditto.
Do. Theodore for Madras.
Good Success for China.
Berwick for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 24. Ship Dunvegan Castle, D. Campbell, from Rangoon 31st July.

August 26. Brig Futta Salam, J. Taylor, from Rangoon 1st August.

August 28. Ship Cashmere Merchant, Thomas Woodley, from Rangoon 13th August—Ship Thalia, W. Biden, from Rangoon 31st July.

Passengers per Brig Futta Salam—Mr. T. E. Larkins, Mariner.

Per Cashmere Merchant—Messrs. R. Galway and Isaac O'Connor, Flotilla Service.

Per Thalia—Captain Bell, H. M. 87th Regt.; and Dr. Forbes, of the Mercury.

DEPARTURES.—August 24. Ship Sherburne, G. White, for China.

August 25. French Ship Fils de France, C. Geoffroy, for China.

August 26. Ship Circassian, G. R. Douthwaite, for London via Madras—Ship Bombay Merchant, D. Overston, for Rangoon.

August 27, Ship Gilmor, R. L. Laws, for Penang—Ditto Marquis of Lansdown, Robert Noyes, for New South Wales.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER, AUGUST 27, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—Hercules, outward-bound, remains—Sherburne, Eliza, Brig Prince of Wales, Brig McCauly, and Nove Pacquet, (Portuguese,) passed down—Cashmere Merchant and Thalia passed up.

KEDGEREE:—Lady Blackwood, Earl Kellie, and Falcon, passed up.

NEW ANCHORAGE:—H. C. Ships George the Fourth, Sir David Scott, Lady Melville, Thames, and Dunira—Golconda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 5, Brig La Landais, Captain La Fourcade, from Bombay the 4th, Cannanore the 14th, Colombo the 26th August, and Pondicherry the 4th September.

Do. Brig Norfolk, Captain E. Kingsell, from Padang 8th August, Cuddalore 4th September.

6, Ship Clyde, Captain Munro, from Calcutta the 4th August.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 7, Ship Palmira, Capt. John Lamb, for the Northern Ports & Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY

MARRIAGES.—At Poona, on the 4th Instant, John Bax Esq. Civil Service, to Jane, daughter of the late W. Ironside Esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham.

On Friday the 8th day of September, at St. Peter's Armenian Church, by Reverend Ter Morteroos Ter Catchatoor, Mr. Malcolm Denecioss to Miss Goolsanoon Minasse Moorad.

BIRTH.—At Asserghur, on the 30th of August, the Wife of E. C. Casey, Serjeant Major B. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Belville on the 17th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Leighton, C. B. Adjutant General of a Son.

DEATH.—At Malligaum, on the Night of the 4th Instant, of malignant fever, contracted on his march through the Jungles from Mhow, to join his Regiment at Sattarah, Lieutenant F. Rebenack, 14th Regiment N. I. Also at the same place, and of the same disease, on the 7th Instant, Lieutenant D. L. Victor, of the same Regiment. The Melancholy fate of these two young Officers, was particularly dreadful, and has thrown the deepest gloom over the society at Malligaum. They journied together from Mhow, arrived at Malligaum in Company, were taken ill nearly at the same time, and died within 60 hours of each other, deeply and sincerely lamented by every one who knew them.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 23d August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Young, John Stanley Clarke, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Mary Anne Rocke Becher, second Daughter of C. Becher, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 24th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Edward Trotter, Esq. to Miss Sarah Dickey.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 25th August, Mrs. Charles Gardener, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th August, Mrs. John Gonsalves, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Friday night last, the 25th August, Mrs. Joseph Jones, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 26th August, Mrs. Thomas Eastman, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, Calcutta on the 27th August, the Lady of J. T. Templeton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Banda, on the 12th August, the Lady of Alfred William Begbie, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Bangkok, on the 13th March, the Lady of Captain Burney, Envoy to the Court of Siam, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 19th August, Mr. Thomas Beans, late Ship Builder, aged 73 years and 19 days.

At Calcutta, on the 19th August, Mrs. Regina Gentloom Aviet, Junior, in an advanced state of pregnancy, aged 24 years; much regretted by her relatives and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, about half-past 9 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Gasper, the Son of Mr. M. T. Balthazer, after a few days illness.

At Calcutta, on the 27th August, D. Campbell, Esq. Commander of the Ship Dunvegan Castle, aged 43 years.

At Calcutta, on the 27th August, Mrs. Eliza Bean, the Lady of Captain Fowler Henry Bean, and 40 years.

At Howrah, on the morning of the 24th August, Captain Edward Hughes, Commander of the Ship Lord Amherst, aged 32 years and 5 months, sincerely regretted by all his friends.

At Serampore, on Friday last, the 25th August, after a lingering illness, Miss Rosa Waldron, Daughter of the late Captain J. H. Waldron, of the 46th Regt. Native Infantry.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—On the 10th ultimo, the Lady of C. GUICHARD, Esq. Junior, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 11th July 1826, on board the William Money, Lieutenant CHARLES PAGE MOOR, 43d Regiment N. I. much regretted.

At the Presidency Cantonment, on the 31st ultimo, Ensign J. G. BARW, 35th Regiment N. I. aged 24.

On the 6th instant, at the Gardens of J. JOULIE, Esq. PATRICK MILLER, Esq. M. D. 5th Regt. N. I. son of W. MILLER, Esq. late Major Royal Horse Guards.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

August 23, 1826.

Buy.			Sell.	
27	8	Remitable Loan, at 6 per Cent. Prem.	26	8
1	0	per Cent. Loan, Discl.	1	10
par		New 5 per Cent. Loan, Discl.	0	6

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7	0 *a* 2 Ms.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell.
2 *a* 0	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	98
	Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BENGAL BANK SHARES—Premium 5500 to 5800

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars,	per 100 Rupees	206	8
Sovereigns,	each ditto	10	6
Guineas,	ditto, ditto	11	0
Old Gold Mohurs,	ditto	18	0

LOCAL.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On the 17th, 18th and 19th Instants, a Coroner's Inquest was held at the Great Jail of Calcutta on the body of a Chinese named Ahow, a Crown Prisoner therein confined. It appeared on the first day to the Jury (of which three fourths were Prisoners for debt) from the evidence of the Surgeon and Native doctor attached to the Jail, that the deceased had died from fever, and a verdict to that effect by the consent of *all* the Jurors was accordingly returned and entered by the Foreman in the Coroner's Book. On this verdict being explained to the brothers of the deceased, he appeared dissatisfied, and stated that his brother had been beaten by some persons attached to the Jail about four or five months before and two of the Jurors having stated that they had seen a Chinese beat about the same time, the Coroner deemed it necessary that a further enquiry should be made, and adjourned the Inquest until the following day. The Jury accordingly met on the next day at 10 o'Clock, and having again examined the Surgeon, (who immediately previous to giving his evidence had opened the body) who stated "that there "was no appearance whatever of the deceased "having died from any beating, that the body "was in a much better state than he could have "expected, considering the time he had been ill, "that it was decidedly his opinion that the man "had died from fever, that when he was at first "(about three weeks prior) admitted into the "Hospital, he had a severe attack of Rheumatism which afterwards brought on fever, and "that during the time he was under his (the "Surgeon's care) he never mentioned having "been beat." The Native doctor stated that "he saw the man daily, and that he never complained to him." Several Chinese were also examined, who stated "that they saw the man beat; could say nothing about his death, nor did they in any manner inculpate the Jailors." One of the Jurors appearing to think that the Verdict returned on the 17th was not correct, altho' the eleven others had not changed their opinions, and still persisting in his, the Jury were accordingly locked up in a close room under charge of a Constable, who was sworn not to allow them to have meat, drink, fire or water. This was shortly after noon on Friday the 18th. After they had been in this situation for two hours, the Coroner enquired if they were agreed, when the Foreman stated they were not likely to do so, as the dissenting Juror had declared he would not agree to their verdict, or in fact to any other that did not implicate the persons engaged in the beating 20 weeks before. The Coroner again withdrew, and after waiting another hour and finding the Jury had not yet decided, went away, partly to adjourn another Inquest he had appointed to hold that afternoon, and partly to represent the facts to the Judges; he once more returned about 7 o'clock in the evening, and stated that he was concerned to inform the Jury, that they must return a unanimous Verdict, and that he was desired particularly again to explain the Evidence and the Oath of a Juryman to the dissenting Juror which he accordingly did, in the strongest possible way and with great ability on his part; this having no sort of effect on the Juror who was still holding out without being able to offer or adduce any reasons for so doing, he again charged them, retired, and the Jury were once more locked up for the night. The Coroner, however, waiting half an hour without finding them likely to come to a decision, went home, saying, he would return at any hour to receive their Verdict when they had determined thereon. He did return at daylight on the 19th, and found them precisely in the same state, although the eleven other Jurors had individually expressed their opinion to him upon the Verdict they wished to return, and had endeavoured by every means in their power to obtain some reason from the Dissentient. After waiting some time the Coroner again retired and returned about 11 o'clock stating, that he had been with the Judges and had also taken the opinion of Counsel, and that the Jury *must* return a unanimous verdict, but that he had been directed again to explain the evidence to the dissenting gentleman, and endeavour to obtain some reason for his continuing the opinion he had found. This gentleman was wholly unable (it appeared) to give any reasons, but stated that "he would give it every new consideration, and that he should be able most likely to make up his mind by the evening." This was on the noon of the 19th. The Coroner was much surprised at this, and entered very largely and forcibly into the matter with this Gentleman, and after having once more read over and explained to him the oath, and warned him to beware of the consequences which might ensue from holding out contrary to the evidence (which he was about to read over and again explain to him) he the Dissentient stated, that he concurred with the Verdict of the eleven other Jurors who had continued of the same mind from the evening of the 17th. The Verdict given on that day was therefore regularly recorded by the Coroner, and the Jury discharged, after having been assembled nearly 30 hours and locked up for the space of twenty four, some of them complaining of being indisposed and very ill from the inconvenience and annoyances, they had suffered in a small Room for so many persons, with only two venetianed windows through one of which the air could scarcely be admitted from the intervention of a very high wall.

These were the facts which occurred and were elicited in evidence.

[*Bengal Harkaru, August 25.*

Native Papers.—Oude.—On the 10th of Zehajeh, being the Eid al Sefa, His Majesty performed his devotions at the Imam Bareh, erected by the late Asef al Dowla, and afterwards held a levee, which was attended by all the principal persons of the court, and by the resident and English gentlemen. The price of grain having risen very considerably at Lucknow, orders were issued, that the country dealers bringing grain into the city, should be exempt from all duty, and that all those who had grain in store, should pay a daily tax of one dumree on every rupee in value, until the whole amount was sold. On the 18th, the anniversary of the accession of the King of Oude, the usual festivities were suspended in consequence of His Majesty's indisposition. At this time, the Hurkarns attached to the residence of the Nawab Husein Ali Khan, the King's brother, brought word that the Nawab had disappeared since midnight, and no one knew whither he had gone. Muatemed al Dowla immediately dispatched horsemen in pursuit of him but they failed to overtake him, and on the 23d, news arrived that he was at Cawnpore.

Delhi.—The rejoicings on occasion of the presentation of the *Hinna* continued till the 29th, when a grand dinner was given by Mirza Baber to the English residents. On the 31st, Jay Sinh, the son of Durjan Sal, arrived, and having encamped at the Tomb of Humayun, sent to request permission of the resident to enter the city, and to be met by an escort, the permission was granted, but an escort was considered unnecessary.

Peshawer.—The Hurkarus reported, that the forces of Yar Mohammed Khan, were settling the disturbances on the side of Sumarkand. Another action was about to take place towards Kabul, between Dost Mohammed and Pur dil Khan. Intelligence was brought to Lal Mohammed Khan, that the people of Derreh Chaupani had risen upon their governor, in consequence of which troops were sent to seek him.

Derreh Ismail Khan, the son of Ahmed Khan, the governor, having sent troops against the fort of Pind, they were so warmly received by Husno Khan, the Afghan, that after losing many of their number, they returned without carrying their point. The governor was so enraged, that he deprived them of their horses and arms and dismissed them from his service.

Runjit Sinh remained at Lahore on the 19th of July. On that day orders were given to the Kotwal, to cut off the ears and noses of the 65 thieves who were in confinement, and send them beyond the Ravi. Proclamation was made in the city, that the rains being at their height, the owners of such houses as were decayed or old should put them in repair without delay. —*Jami Jehan Numa.*

[*Govt. Gaz. August 28.*

EUROPE.

THE EXAMINER.—JUNE 5.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The removal of Carlton-house is at length fully determined upon. The following plan of the proposed alterations has received the Royal assent:—The present site of the building will be converted into an opening nearly of the size of Waterloo place, of which it will form a continuation, presenting, on the whole, an area of most imposing dimensions. On each side, foot-paths will lead into the Park, but there will be no carriage-road. In the centre of the quadrangle an obelisk will be erected, and along the end, nearest the Park, there will be a terrace. At its angles there will be buildings, those nearest to Pallmall, for the United Service and Athenæum Clubs, and the others for the use of the nobility. Between these buildings the sides of the quadrangle will open on the palace gardens, which will remain. The view of the Abbey, Horse, Guards, Parks, &c. from waterloo place, will be magnificent. The alterations will, it is expected, be completed by the autumn of 1827.—*Daily papers.*

☞ *See Additional Supplement*

THE TIMES.—JUNE 6.

WINDSOR, June 5.—On Saturday night the King arrived at his Royal Lodge, in the Park, from London. The Duke of York also arrived on Saturday evenidg at Frogmore Lodge, where his Royal Highness will remain during the ensuing Ascot Races. His Majesty took an airing yesterday afternoon in his little phaeton down the Great Park, through the enclosures by Frogmore into Windsor Little Park; the King then drove to the Castle through the new grand entrance, where His Majesty was received by the Duke of York, who had arrived from Frogmore. Mr. Wyattville, the architect, was in waiting, and attended His Majesty during his inspection of the Castle. Soon after five o'clok, the King, attended by his suite, returned to the Royal Lodge.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, a meeting of some of the Cabinet Ministers and official gentlemen was held at the Earl of Liverpool's house in Whitehall. Among those present were the Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Earl Bathurst, Sir Charles Long, Mr. Arbuthnot, &c. The meeting continued in deliberation till about one o'clock.

The franking privilege of Peers of Parliament for sending and receiving letters free from postage, will recommence on and from the 15th inst. and that of members of the House of Commons from the date of their election, subsequent to that period.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH OF RUSSIA.—By the arrival of the *Sir Edward Banks*, steam-packet, from Hamburgh, in 50 hours, papers have been received to the 3d of June:—Hamburgh, June 1.—"Authentic and afflicting accounts have been received that her Majesty, the widow of the late Emperor of Russia Elizabeth, died on the 4th (16th of May) in Belew, on her journey from Taganrok to Kaluga." Her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth Alexiowna (before her marriage the Princess Louisa Maria Augusta) was the second daughter of the Hereditary Prince Charles Louis of Baden, who died in 1801: she was born the 24th of January, 1779, and married in 1793. Her life was short, but it was the life of an angel filled with acts of beneficence, adorned with all the virtues that can dignify woman: she would have been worthy of the most splendid throne had not fate placed her upon it. Her Majesty's eldest sister is the Queen Dowager of Bavaria; her youngest sisters are Frederica,

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY J. F. DE JESUS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

late Queen of Sweden, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt.—*Hamburgh Correspondent*, June 2.

We have received from Guatemala a file of papers to the middle of February. The only incident of general interest which we find in them, is the introduction to the President of Guatemala, of Colonel Quartel, Commissioner from the King of the Netherlands, for the purpose of establishing commercial relations between the two countries. The Commissioner, in his address to the President, informed him of the desire entertained by his master to form reciprocal relations of friendship and commerce with each of the countries which have lately established their independence in America, and offered to admit the flag of Guatemala into the ports of Holland, on the same terms as Dutch vessels should be admitted into the ports of the "Republic of Central America." Colonel Quartel further congratulated the President on the wise and liberal dispositions made by the Government for the internal improvement of the country, from which he entertained no doubt that great good would result. Colonel Quartel has been employed by his Government more than two years in similar missions to the other new states of America, and is said to have entered into some very beneficial arrangements for extending the trade of his country.

NEW YORK, May 5.—His Majesty's ship *Pyramus*, from Vera Cruz and Havannah, bound to England, is arrived here. Mr. Morier, His Majesty's commissioner to Mexico, came passenger. He has gone with Captain Gambier to visit the seat of Government.

Extract of a letter from the agents at Buenos-Ayres, dated 14th of March:—"This port still continues to be strictly blockaded, although several vessels have passed the squadron unobserved. By advices from Chili, His Majesty's ship *Briton* was to leave Callao on the 13th of February for Valparaiso, to stay there ten days, and then proceed for Rio Janeiro and England.

[Advertisement.]—FRENCH 3 PER CENT. STOCK.—The half yearly dividend warrants of the French 3 per cent. certificates falling due on the 22d of June, will be paid on that and every succeeding day, at the counting-house of Mr. N. M. Rothschild, free of all charges.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,
APRIL 10.

OLD BAILY.—SATURDAY.

DARING ROBBERY.—CLAUS HALCKEM, a Ducthman, was tried by a Jury consisting of half Englishmen and half Foreigners, for stealing, in the dwelling-house of Mr. John George Fearn, 80 gold rings, value 100*l*., and other property. The prisoner, about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 16th of March, entered the shop of the prosecutor, who is a jeweller in Cornhill, and asked the shopman to shew him some mourning rings; he had several on his fingers, and asked to look at others, as they were too small. The shopman was in the act of reaching over the tray of rings, when the prisoner snatched up the first tray that had been shewn to him, containing rings, value 120*l*. and ran out of the shop. He was pursued down Pope's Head Alley, along Lombard-street, and was secured at the bottom of Sherborne-lane; but he had nothing in his possession at the time he was stopped. The tray was picked up in the street, and also about one-fifth of the rings. The shopman spoke with confidence as to the identity of the prisoner. The prisoner, in his defence, said, that he never was in the shop. Witnesses were called to character, and no man could receive a better. It also appeared that he was in the employment of Walton & Co. sugar-bakers, up to the night of the robbery; that he was courting a daughter of a respectable tradesman, and was on the point of marriage.—The Recorder summed up the case; and said, if the Jury could entertain a doubt of his being the person who committed the capital felony, they would pronounce a verdict in his favour. Verdict—GUILTY; but recommended to mercy on account of his former good character. The Recorder seriously admonished him to prepare for the worst.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—J. G. MUNNS and T. LINDSAY were indicted for assaulting Isaac Dove on the highway, and stealing from his person a silver watch and three sovereigns. The prosecutor was almost insensibly drunk on the evening of the 21st of March, and left a public house in Gravel lane, Wapping. Several boys stated that they saw one of the prisoners push the prosecutor down, and both of them rifled his pockets. The prisoners were found Guilty of stealing from the person.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JOHN CHICK and GEORGE BURKE were capitally indicted for assaulting Thomas Wardle on the highway, and stealing from his person a watch, &c., value 18 guineas.—The prosecutor, on the night of the 7th of March, was passing along Chiswell-street, and Chick pinioned his arms, while Burke snatched his watch from his fob. Burke got away; Chick scuffled with him, kicked him, and ran away; was pursued, and taken in a dust-hole in Grub-street, into which he had leapt to avoid capture. Burke was taken next day in a skittle ground, in a cellar at the Salmon and Ball public house, with a number of bad characters.—Mr. LAW asked a witness what sort of a dust-hole it was? Witness: What I have seen in the streets—Mr. Justice PARK: O yes, we see them in the neighbourhood of Grub-street, [laughter].—Mr. LAW: I never was there to see them.—Mr. Justice PARK: The worthy Alderman (referring to Mr. Alderman Wood) on the Bench can tell you that he has seen the dust-holes [laughter].—Prisoner: I was in haste, going home.—Mr. Justice PARK: Surely, Gentlemen of the Jury, it was hardly his way home to jump into a dust-hole [laughter].—A witness: I went to the skittle-ground to apprehend Burke, because it is a place of resort for notorious thieves.—Mr. Justice PARK:—Good God, do you hear that; who are the Magistrates of that district? Witness:—The Worship-street, your Worship (laughter). Mr. Justice PARK:—Take a note of that, Mr. Shelton; how horrible, that such places for harbouring thieves should exist in a cellar (laughter).—Witness (examined by Mr. PHILLIPS). I never represented this notorious place to the magistrates.—Mr. Justice PARK: It is an abominable place, & it is the duty of the Magistrates to know of the existence of such places and to supress them. I will see to it.—The Jury acquitted Burke, and found Chick Guilty.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—SATURDAY.

JOHN PURTON and ELIZABETH BERKELEY were indicted for administering eight grains of tartar emetic to Nicholas Cross, with the intent of doing him bodily harm. The prosecutor stated that he is a private in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, and on the 24th February last he was billetted on the Bunch of Grapes public house, Bow street, Covent Garden. He went there with his billet between two and three o'clock, and the landlady gave him a pint of porter, which he took into the tap-room & drank. The two prisoners were at the time drinking in the tap-room, as were two other men and a woman. After he drank his porter he left the tap-room, and returned in a short time, when one of the men, not the prisoner, prevailed on him to drink a glass of ale. He soon after became sick, and went into the yard, where he vomited, &c. and became insensible, and knew nothing more of what happened to him.

Mr. Cole, a surgeon, proved, that about 5 o'clock on the day in question, he was called in to the prisoner, and found him in a state of insensibility, and with scarcely any signs of life. All the appearances indicated his having taken an over dose of tartar emetic.—A man of colour proved, that about three o'clock he went into the tap-room of the Bunch of Grapes, and the male prisoner asked him to go for a penny-worth of tartar emetic, which witness declined.—Three chemists in the neighbourhood of Bow-street proved, that about four, o'clock on the 24th of February, the female prisoner purchased from one, four grains of tartar emetic; from each of the others, two grains each. In the first case, she said it was to give to a large Newfoundland dog; in the others that it was a dose for her husband.

The male prisoner said, in his defence, that he had a Newfoundland dog with him, which he was informed had taken poison, and that he publicly asked the man of colour in the tap-room, to bring him a dose of tartar emetic to administer to the dog, and that person having refused, the female witness went for it; and, after she brought it, she laid it on the table, from which it was taken without his knowledge; and, if put into the ale given to the prosecutor, that was also done without his participation.—The female prisoner told a similiar story.—A witness proved that the male prisoner had a large dog with him at the time.—The Jury, without hesitation, found both the prisoners Guilty.—The CHAIRMAN, in passing sentence, observed, that had the prosecutor died, both the prisoners would have had to answer for a capital offence. The judgment of the Court was, that they should each be imprisoned six months in the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour.

WILLIAM SAVAGE was indicted for an indecent assault on Mary Ann Chapman. Mr. ANDREWS stated the case for the prosecution. The prisoner, he said, was the driver of a cabriolet, and was also a notorious pugilist. The prosecutrix was his daughter-in-law, and lived with him and her mother at the time the assault was committed. The present prosecution was carried on by her uncle. The prosecutrix, a girl of very interesting appearance and demeanour, stated that she is thirteen and a half years old. She lived with the prisoner, who is married to her mother, and whom she always called father. They resided in a front room in a house in Princes-street, Bedford-row. On Sunday morning, the 12th of February, her mother went to Uxbridge, and was to return the same day, but did not. The prisoner came home at his usual hour, about eleven o'clock, and witness gave him his supper. She was then about to lay down a turn-up bed, in which she slept, when the prisoner told her she should sleep with him that night. She did not like it, but she had on different occasions slept with the prisoner and her mother before; and she had frequently seen the prisoner throw knives at her mother when she denied him any thing, which made her afraid to refuse to sleep with him, and they went to bed together, the door of the room being locked as was customary. She soon after fell a sleep, and was awoke by the prisoner. (The witness here described the nature of the assault committed by the prisoner, her voice being choaked with the agony of her feelings, and the tears streaming down her cheeks.) She cried out as loud as she could, "Pray, father, let me go! Do, father, let me go!" Mrs. Webb, who lodged in the next room, knocked at the partition between the rooms, and called to her father, and said he had the child in bed with him, and asked him was he not ashamed of himself, and desired witness to come into her room. Witness cried out that her father would not let her, and again prayed him to let her go. The prisoner called out to Mrs. Webb, and asked her what concern it was of her's. Mrs. Webb said, if he did not let the child come to her, she'd bring the watchman. Soon after, a violent ringing was heard at the door; witness cried out it was her mother. The prisoner got up, and desired witness not to tell; he then looked out at the window, after which he desired witness to lay down her own bed and go into it, which she did. She soon after heard Mr. Webb go into the next room. The next morning, the prisoner walked with her part of the way to a place where she worked at lace-making, and desired her to tell her mother that he had scrubbed her with his beard. At one o'clock she saw her mother, who had previously heard what had happened, and took her to a surgeon.

Mrs. Webb fully corroborated the prosecutrix's evidence, and stated that she sat up in her room all night, lest the prisoner might renew his assault.

The Surgeon who examined the prosecutrix, also corroborated her evidence, as to the injury sustained.

Mr. ADOLPHUS addressed the Jury for the defendant, strongly deprecating their allowing their feelings to influence their judgement; and arguing, that when the prosecutrix consented to go to bed with the prisoner, she must be held to have consented to all that afterwards took place.

The CHAIRMAN, in his charge to the Jury, declared that he had never heard clearer evidence, or evidence that appeared more entitled to credit, given in a Court of Justice.

The Jury instantly returned a verdict of Guilty.

The CHAIRMAN said, it was unnecessary to comment on the atrocity of the offence. The judgement of the Court was, that the prisoner should be imprisoned twelve months in the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, a young bookseller, who had on Friday pleaded guilty to an indictment preferred against him by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for selling obscene publications, was brought up for judgment.

Mr. ADOLPHUS addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution, and stated, that it was not till after the Society had received many imploring letters from fathers of families, and masters of apprentices, both male and female, that they had instituted the present prosecution.

Mr. BIGNOLD, an officer of the Society, proved that he had purchased the books he produced at the shop of the defendant, 75, High Holborn. The indecent prints they contained were exhibited in the window, and crowds of young persons were looking at them and making comments. The defendant had a letter from the Society, threatening him with prosecution if he did not discontinue the sale; but the sale was continued after that letter was sent. Another witness gave similar evidence. The defendant addressed the Court. He said he was not able to employ a Counsel. The books he was prosecuted for publishing were reprints of old books, which had never been judged illegal, and were at this moment published by other booksellers. He read copies or two letters he had written to the Society for the Suppression of Vice, expressive of his contrition, and his readiness to give up all the copies of similar works in his possession, and to enter into recognizance never to publish any of the same kind.—The Court sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, APRIL 11.

BRUSSELS PAPERS.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 6.—His Majesty's Levee yesterday was, perhaps, the most numerous ever seen. Persons of all ranks were present; there were no porters, no guards, no janissaries of any kind, and no etiquette. Without any previous application, without formalities of any kind, people present themselves, inscribe their names, and are introduced into the Anti-chamber, where whoever pleases sits down, while he may see his King standing in the next apartment, receiving with an affability which may be truly called paternal, whoever is presented to him in his turn, according to the list.

Foreigners who are accustomed to enter Royal residences only through a forest of bayonets, carbines, or halberts, and after having gone through a number of formalities, which are always troublesome, and often ridiculous, cannot believe their own eyes. It may be said, without exaggeration, that it is more easy to enter the abode of the King of the Netherlands, and to be received there as one might be by a good father, than it is in some countries not far off to approach a petty clerk, who will often affect the most insupportable arrogance, and the most ridiculous gravity.

The Levee yesterday was not over till seven o'clock. We observed several Catholic Priests, and M. Libry-Bagnano, famous for the sacrifices he has made for France, and the terrible return he has received for them.

His Majesty will set out early to-morrow morning for the Hague.

Marshal Soult, the Duke of Dalmatia, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Berlin.

PERU.

Extract of a Letter from Arica, dated 20th September, 1825:—"I returned to this place ten days ago, after an absence of three months in the interior, and found your two letters, of April and May, with the newspapers; and what is a greater novelty, the printed Prospectuses of the several Mining Companies got up in London for Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres. To us, at so great a distance from England, these things appear very strange, to see, on the lists of Directors, names of men pretending to character, and many of them rich, thus exposing themselves to be covered with disgrace, for not one of these Companies, can do any good—it is physically impossible; and this must be known to every man who has been here, or who would take the trouble of inquiring; so that the promoters of these schemes ought to be brought to account, and very severely, for the loss must be enormous, especially if they proceed to work. You ask me for information about mines; I am putting to paper such notes as I have made on the subject, and you shall have them by the Britomart, to sail from Quilca in a few days; this letter goes over land to Buenos Ayres, not the best conveyance.

"Agents from London are seen or heard of in every province of this Continent, bargaining for mines; they have turned the brains of the Spaniards, who had long given up mining, in despair. Potosi, they write, is all in an uproar, with the competition of Englishmen for pits full of water. This celebrated place will, in my opinion, be the most difficult of all the mining districts to get into working order again; indeed, I do not think it possible, without forcing the unfortunate Indians to work for nothing, as before the revolution. No agent had yet arrived at Potosi from London, for the Grand Company, but they were anxiously expecting one, as it was rumoured that he was bringing out the whole nominal capital of five millions of dollars. A Captain Andrews, from the Company called Chilian and Peruvian, had commenced purchases at Cordova and Famatina, and was expected every day at Potosi; another Agent for this Company is at Arequipa, waiting to combine operations. A joint Company of Spaniards and English has been lately formed, to work the mines of Puno and Lampa; their bank or capital at Arequipa. The Mine of Huantajaia, near Iquique, on this coast, has also been contracted for; the nearest water to it, for man or beast to drink, is 50 miles, which, caused it to be abandoned by the Spaniards many years ago; but a Board of Directors in London has voted a canal across an arm of the Desert of Atacama, a moving sand, to convey water to this Mine; the materials as well as the workmen, must come from London, for there is neither earth, stone, nor lime.

"Of political news I have but little to communicate. Bolivar is in the upper provinces; Peru appears pretty well settled; Chili is in a sad state. The Castle of Callao holds out.'

THE TIMES.—APRIL 11.

On Thursday an examination took place before our Magistrates in their private room, relative to a circumstance which had excited considerable interest,—viz. the apprehension of a clergyman. The person charged was the Rev. Mr. Sturgis, and the supposed offence for which he was apprehended was horse-stealing. The circumstance of the case as related by Mr. Beardsworth, of the Horse-repository in this town, were these. At the time of the Warwick Races, in September, 1822, he offered to lend the prisoner, with whom he was acquainted, a horse, to accompany his (Mr. Beardsworth's) party to the Races. The prisoner accordingly rode with, and attended the Course on Mr. Beardsworth's horse, which at the end of the first day's sport he took to Mr. Beardsworth's stables at Warwick. The prisoner was staying at the same inn as Mr. Beardsworth, who paid all his expenses. On the second day the horse was lent to the prisoner as before, and returned by him in the evening; but on the third day, when it was agreed that he should return with Mr. Beardsworth to Birmingham after the races, soon after he got upon the course he left his party, rode off in a contrary direction, and afterwads sold the horse. He wrote to Mr. Beardsworth some time afterwards, stating that the horse had become lame, and that he had sold it for 8*l*., but he did not send the money. Mr. Beardsworth had bills printed, and inserted advertisements, offering a reward for the apprehension of the prisoner, who from time to time wrote to him, but each letter came from such opposite parts of the kingdom as to make it hopeless to trace him. It appeared that the prisoner had lately been residing at Warwick, and he was one of the candidates for the situation of chaplain to the county gaol. He was in that town using his exertions to obtain the situation, when he was apprehended on Saturday last, and lodged in the gaol, for the chaplaincy of which he was a candidate. When apprehended he destroyed the testimonials which he had put in, relative to his qualification for the office. The magistrate told Mr. Beardsworth, that the offence which had been committed did not amount to a feloney, and he must bring in an action against him for the money. Another charge, for forging the acceptance to a bill, was then preferred against the prisoner, by a person who came from Leicester on purpose. The bill was drawn upon the Rev. Mr. Crowther, and purported to be accepted by him. No evidence, however, was offered to prove the forgery, and the prisoner was discharged. He is very gentlemanly in his appearence, and was very anxious to enter at length into his defence; but the circumstances incidentally disclosed were very far from producing an impression in his favour, and the magistrates advised him to be silent. Mr. Beardsworth said, he would forgive the prisoner his debt, if he could prove that he had obtained a

single guinea honestly for this last twenty years; but any proof of that kind the prisoner said he considered beneath him. Several circumstances were named deeply criminating the prisoner; but it would, perhaps, be unfair to state particulars, as no legal proceedings are likely to be founded upon them. We understand that this Rev. Mr. Sturgis is the same person who, a month or two since, addressed an anonymous letter to the editor of the *Coventry Herald*, containing some violent abuse of us, connected with our remarks on the Warwickshire Civil and Religious Liberty Club, of which we believe he is a member.—*Birmingham Journal.*

THE TIMES, April.—12.

The Countess of Glengall.—A most afflicting accident befel this excellent lady a few days ago, at Johnstown, in the county of Kilkenny. She had just alighted from her carriage, and was rating the inhabitants in her usual fascinating manner for the filthy and neglected state of their town, when an unmannerly store-pig, conceiving himself personally insulted, run-a-muck against the Countess's legs, and fairly upset her into the mud. We are happy to learn that no material injury was sustained, the noble lady having, by the attraction of gravitation, fallen upon a *soft place*; and the police luckily coming up, apprehended the author of the outrage, and committed him to the pound—*Dublin Mail.*

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The friends of this interesting and humane institution celebrated their anniversary dinner yesterday, at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street: His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, patron, in the chair. It was with regret we observed that the attendance was by no means so numerous as on former occasions; at the same time it was some consolation to hear the treasurer read over a very liberal list of subscriptions. Still, however, it was stated, that increased exertions were requisite, in order to enable the committe to comply with the daily increasing applications for admission; and it was therefore particularly urged by the Royal chairman that every person present would do all he could amongst his friends to make them acquainted with the merits and advantages of this inestimable charity, and induce them to subscribe towards its support. Nothing could have been more interesting than the scene which took place upon the introduction of the children into the room. Having walked round the different tables, and displayed to the company specimens of their writing and other acquirements, three of the boys successively recited an ode composed for the occasion, the words of which they pronounced with a distinctness of articulation that was perfectly surprising. And when they had retired, the treasurer, after paying an affecting tribute to the memory of the worthy founder of the charity, lately deceased, read some passages from the children's exercises, in which they spontaneously and feelingly deplored the loss of their excellent benefactor. It appears from the committee's report, that more than 650 objects of compassion have been relieved from that melancholy situation of ignorance, little better than idiotism, in which, without instruction, they must have remained; and after receiving the education here afforded them, have been returned to their friends and connexions useful and intelligent; taught to speak, to read, to write, and to cipher; capable of understanding the use of language, and holding rational intercourse. Many of these are now not only providing for themselves by useful industry, but rendering aid to their parents, to whom it was once feared they would prove an insupportable burden; and several are sustaining important stations in life with credit and decency. The scholars are of both sexes; and it may be urged as a powerful plea for general support to this institution, that it adopts no exclusions, and is confined to no districts, sect, or persuasion, within the British empire, but liberally opens its doors for the reception of candidates from every quarter. To be deaf and dumb, if the mental faculties are sound, and the bodily health good, is the only requisite claim.

The following are some of the affecting cases which have applied to the Institution for relief. The public will perceive that in 17 families, containing 136 children, there are no less than 78 deaf and dumb:—

Mary Martain, father a labourer, with ten children, seven deaf and dumb.

James William Kelly, father a porter, with eight children, seven deaf and dumb.

William Coleman, mother a widow, with eleven children, five deaf and dumb.

David Thompson, father a smith, with ten children, five deaf and dumb.

George Franklin, mother a widow, with eight children, five deaf and dumb.

James Cousens, father a bricklayer's labourer, with eight children, five deaf and dumb.

Silas Vokins, father a labourer, with seven children, five deaf and dumb.

Thomas Barnes, father a cobbler, with six children, five deaf and dumb.

Thomas Pounceby, father a dyer, with twelve children, four deaf and dumb.

Henry Tattler, father a working jeweller, with ten children, four deaf and dumb.

Abraham Murgatroyd, father a journeyman cloth-weaver, with nine children, four deaf and dumb.

William Baynes, father a schoolmaster, with eight children, four deaf and dumb.

Mary Lovegrove, father a labourer, with eight children, four deaf and dumb.

Charles Hutchison, father a stone-mason, with eight children, four deaf and dumb.

Elizabeth Cherry, father a journeyman watch-finisher, with seven children, four deaf and dumb.

Susannah Rye, mother a widow, with three children, all deaf and dumb.

Eliza Fox, one of three orphans, all deaf and dumb.

Marlborough-Street.—On Saturday this office was the scene of an exhibition which we need not characterise. It concerned Sir Mark Wood, Bart, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, a Deputy Lord Lieut. of a county, Fellow of the Society of Arts, next door neighbour, in Pall-mall, to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and about sixty-five years of age.

Some days ago, a respectable elderly lady, named Paget, residing in Sloane-street, Chelsea, applied to Mr. Dyer for redress, grounded upon the following statement:—

Mrs. Paget said, that she had a son, a young man, who had a great taste for the arts, particularly painting, to which latter profession he was applying his time and study: his finances however, not being over extensive, he occasionally endeavoured to improve them by giving instruction in drawing to pupils of respectability. It happened that Sir Mark Wood had two sons for education at a school near town, whom he particularly wished to have properly instructed in drawing. Young Mr. Paget was employed by the master of the school. Some considerable time having elapsed after the young man's salary became payable at the school, and he not being able to obtain it from the master, who as an excuse said that he could not get it from Sir Mark Wood, the young man, who doubted this latter assertion, took the liberty of addressing a very polite letter to Sir Mark Wood, requesting to know if he had paid the master of the school, and if not, hoping that he would have the kindness not to do so, but rather to pay it to him (Paget), who was the best entitled, and who had great difficulty in getting his money from the master of the school: this application, he said, he took the liberty of making as a matter of favour, with the more confidence, as the sons of Sir Mark Wood were the only persons for whose benefit he attended at all at the school. This letter, Mrs. Paget said she took herself, by her son's desire, to the house of Sir Mark Wood, and handed it to a servant who opened the door, to be delivered to Sir Mark, who was at home, and she would wait in the hall for an answer; the servant took the letter into the parlour, where Sir Mark was at the time; and in a minute or two after Sir Mark came running into the hall, calling out aloud, "where is the d—d old b—h?" and at the same time tearing the letter in pieces and dashing the remains upon the floor. Mrs. Paget, quite alarmed at such an unexpected reception, ventured to hope that there was nothing to offend in the letter. "Offend! you d—d old b—h," said Sir Mark Wood, Bart, "how dare you came to my house? get out immediately;" and with that he seized the poor lady by the neck, tore away the kerchief and brooch from her bosom, and opening the hall door, thrust her with violence into the street.

Upon this statement Mr. Dyer, as the only redress within his authority to afford her, granted a warrant against Sir Mark Wood. This warrant was placed in the hands of Westcott, the officer, who, however, received instructions not to execute it in any inconvenient manner on Sir Mark Wood, but to request he would name his own time for coming to the office, and meet the complaint against him. Sir Mark appointed last Wednesday for his attendance. Wednesday arrived, and so did Mrs. Paget, but not so Sir Mark Wood. His butler, however, appeared as his representative, and said that Sir Mark being engaged on some business, he could not attend to the Magistrate's summons—"Summons!" said Mr. Dyer, "tell Sir Mark Wood that it is not a summons, but a warrant that has been issued against him, and that that warrant must not be trifled with. As Sir Mark appears to be labouring under some mistake, I will, for his further accommodation, appoint Saturday next, for his attendance, but tell Sir Mark, that if he does not attend on that day, the warrant must be executed in the ordinary manner, and he must be made to attend by compulsion." The case was then further adjourned to Saturday last, when Mrs. Paget was in attendance; but Sir Mark was not; in about an hour afterwards the Baronet arrived, and entering the office in a very hurried manner, bustled up to the Bench, and then, uninvited, took his seat by the side of Mr. Dyer, the Magistrate, neglecting altogether the practice amongst gentlemen of removing their hats from their heads under such circumstances. Sir Mark Wood had no sooner taken his seat, than the commencement of the following extraordinary scene took place:—

Sir Mark Wood (turning to Mr. Dyer)—"Well, what the D—l did you summon me here for?"

Mr. Dyer—Summoned, Sir, you are not summoned; you are here under a warrant charged with an assault, but instead of having you taken into custody under that warrant, and brought here at perhaps an inconvenience, you have been allowed the indulgence that is usually extended to gentlemen, of naming your own time for having the case heard.

Sir Mark—Well, now I am here, what do you want with me?

Mr. Dyer—You shall hear, Sir.

Mrs. Paget was then sworn, and stated her complaint as we have given it above, distinctly saying, that it was not all as any matter of right that her son addressed himself to Sir Mark Wood, but to ask a favour at his hands, as the instructor of his sons, that he would pay him instead of paying the master of the school, the price of their instruction.

Mr. Dyer.—Now, Sir, you have heard, the lady's complaint against you, have you any reply to make to it?

Sir Mark Wood—Reply! Why there is not a single syllable sworn against me. I have nothing to reply to.

Mr. Dyer—You certainly, Sir, have had as good an opportunity as I have had of hearing what has been sworn to by Mrs. Paget; but I will repeat it to you.

Mr. Dyer then went over the whole of Mrs. Paget's complaint as she detailed it, and having finished, said to Sir Mark, "You now, Sir, I hope, understand the lady's charge against you; have you any reply to make to it?"

Sir Mark Wood.—"Yes; I have a reply,—it's a d—d lie.—that's my reply to it."

Mr. Dyer—I fine you 5s. for swearing.

Sir Mark.—"Fine me! you fine me! what the d—l do you mean? you dare not fine me;" at the same time clenching his fist in the Magistrate's face, or very nearly so.

Mr. Dyer.—Yes, Sir, I fine you 5s. for swearing in my presence, and if you do not pay it, you shall be committed for ten days to the House of Correction to hard labour.

Sir Mark—What do you mean by that, Sir? what, send me to the tread-mill! me, a Magistrate as well as you, and a Deputy Lord Lieutenant of a county, fine me, and send me to the tread-mill, I'll see you d—d before I pay a fine.

Mr. Dyer, the mild and gentlemanly coolness of whose manner formed a singular contrast to that of the Hon. Baronet, said, "Sir, I can only say, that if you do hold his Majesty's commission of the peace, your conduct to-day does not afford a very good example for keeping the peace; I have only to repeat, that if you do not pay the fine I have awarded against you, you shall be committed to the House of Correction; and if you proceed further in your extraordinary line of conduct towards the Bench, I shall hold you to bail for that; and if you have no defence to offer to the complaint of Mrs. Paget, you must also find bail on that charge.

Sir Mark Wood, during this address, occasionally extending his clenched fist towards the Magistrate, started from his seat at its conclusion, and in a paroxysm of rage, swore by all the powers of h—ll and d——n that he would not for all the Magistrates of the realm, including himself, either pay a fine or set a single foot upon the treadmill.

About this time, Mr. Roe, the Magistrate, took his seat upon the Bench, and Sir Mark, as if conscious that another enemy was at hand, became ten times more violent than ever, and swore destruction to the whole race of peace-commissioners.

Mr. Roe—Really, Sir, your violent and unbecoming conduct towards the Bench, is quite beyond endurance, and unless you desist, I shall myself note it, and hold you to bail.

Sir Mark—And pray who, or what are you?

Mr. Roe.—If you compel me by a perseverance in conduct so unbecoming of any respectable person, to take notice of it, you may rely I shall let you know who and what I am.

A commitment was now about to be made out to send Sir Mark Wood for ten days to the House of Correction, when an operative, a very well-conducted rope-maker, who attended with the Baronet as his friend, persuaded him to pay the 5s. fine, which, after having had out ten times its value in oaths, he accordingly paid.

Sir Mark now being considerably exhausted, after gasping a little for breath, expressed a wish to have his butler, who was present, examined, in opposition to Mrs. Paget's complaint. This poor man, who approached the Bench as if he were about to hear his final doom, told, we are sure with truth, all that his scattered senses could enable him to recollect, but he in no way weakened the complaint of Mrs. Paget.

Sir Mark Wood was then told by the Magistrate, that he must find bail, two housekeepers, to answer Mrs. Paget's complaint at the Sessions.

Sir Mark said he might be d—d if he would find bail, and was proceeding to walk out of the office, when

Mr. Dyer said, "Hold Sir, you cannot be permitted to leave the office until you put in bail."

Sir Mark—What, am I to be taken into custody?

Mr. Dyer—No, Sir, you are already in custody, and must remain so until your bail shall arrive.

Sir Mark—But I'll be d——d if I shall be taken into custody. What! I—a magistrate—taken into custody!

Mr. Dyer—I tell you, Sir, you are in custody already. Pray, Sir, have the goodnes to take off your hat.

Sir Mark—No, I won't.

Mr. Dyer desired Plank, the chief officer, to remove the hat from the gentleman's head, which Plank did very gently, and hung it up on a hook in the wall.

Sir Mark—Hallo! I say; are you going to rob me? Are you going to keep my hat?

Plank—By no means, Sir; you shall have your hat whenever you wish for it.

Sir Mark—Give it to me now, then; I like to have it in my own hand; I find I am among a d—d queer set.

The hat was given to him, and he was then requested to walk into the Magistrates' private room until he should send for bail, which he very reluctantly did. In a little time the rope-maker procured a cheesemonger, and both, being efficient men, were accepted as bail for Sir Mark's appearance at the Sessions. While the clerk was filling up the usual recognizances, Sir Mark suddenly rushed from the private room into the office, and once more perched himself upon the bench. By this time Sir George Farrant had taken his seat there, and hearing Sir Mark again go on in his former strain of violence and abuse, remonstrated with him; but remonstrance was vain, and he, too, was obliged to threaten the committal of Sir Mark for insulting the Bench. Sir Mark said they might all be d—d, and he might be d—d if he cared a d—n for the whole set of them.

Mr. Dyer—Now, Sir, you have twice again, as before, offended in my presence, and I fine you 10s. more for swearing.

Sir Mark seemed worked up to a pitch of phrenzy, and snatching the bail-book out of the clerk's hands, he ran at Mr. Dyer with the book uplifted, exclaiming, "I'll be d—d if I don't knock you down;" and very possibly the Worthy Baronet might have effected his threat, had not some persons intervened between him and the object of his vengeance.

Mr. Dyer calmly assured Sir Mark Wood that if he did not pay the 10s., to the House of Correction he must still go.

The tread-mill again presented itself to Sir Mark, and he stormed and raged most amazingly at the prospect; but after swearing as many oaths as it would have taken his estate to clear off had he been fined in proportion, the rope-maker and the cheesemonger stepped forward, and paid 5s. each of the fine, and their bail bonds being completed, Sir Mark Wood was informed that he might withdraw as soon as he pleased. Sir Mark did withdraw, but before he quitted the Bench he addressed Mr. Dyer thus—"You've taken 15s. out of my pocket, and I am d—d if I don't put many a shilling out of yours."

Mr. Dyer—"I don't see how that is at all likely Sir."

Sir Mark—"Yes, I will: you shall not be two days longer on that bench."

Mr. Dyer smiled and made no reply.

Sir Mark Wood, Bart, &c. then withdrew, and concluded his extraordinary exhibition by exclaiming to the officer who opened the door for him, "Officer, that Magistrate is a d—d rogue."

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, May 16.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

THE KING *v.* HENRY PETO.

Mr. Walter opened the pleadings by stating that this was a proceeding on a bond given to his Majesty by the defendant, Henry Peto, and the bond appeared to be conditionally on the part of Mr. P. and another person (Mr. Miles) now deceased, that a new Custom-house should be built in the City of London, according to certain plans and specifications. It had been said that the condition of this bond had not been complied with, partly in the piling of the said new Custom-house. These piles were to have been driven two feet deep into a stratum of gravel, which was twelve feet below the water, and which Mr. Peto undertook to do. The first answer given by Mr. Peto was, that such piles could not be driven into the two feet of gravel, as such gravel was not to be found. To this it was replied, that such gravel was to be found, Mr. P. also defended himself by averring, that he complied with the direction of Mr. Laing the surveyor, who was appointed by the Commissioners of Customs to superintend the building—to this it was replied, by the Government, that Mr. Laing was not invested with such power or authority, and was not appointed surveyor in the manner and form pleaded by Mr. Peto; and that if Mr. Laing was appointed such surveyor, Mr. Peto did not comply with the directions given by Mr. L. It was also alleged that the spandrels of the arches were filled in with rubbish, instead of good brick-work. To this Mr. Peto answered, that Mr. Laing told him to fill them up with rubbish. The Crown then went on to charge Mr. Peto and Mr. Laing with fraud and collusion in filling up the spandrels with rubbish, with a view to defraud the Government.

The Attorney General then addressed the Jury—His Learned Friend had informed them that this was a proceeding against Mr. Peto, to recover the penalty of a bond which he executed to secure the amount to the Crown, on behalf of the public, and which would become forfeited, provided Mr. Peto failed in building the new Custom-house in the City of London. By the contract, Mr. Peto was bound to complete the work for the sum of 165,000l.; that was, exclusive of the charge of 12,000l. which he was entitled to make for the piling of the building. The building commenced in 1813—it was completed in 1817 or 1818—and the charge of building, including the charge for piling, amounted to 370,000l.—a charge more than double the amount that Mr. Peto contracted to execute the building for; and of this, 24,000l. was apportioned for piling. The Commissioners were extremely dissatisfied with these charges; they also thought they had reason to complain of Mr. Laing, their surveyor; and after having paid upwards of 300,000l. they thought they could not, with justice to the public, pay Mr. Peto any further sum of money. Mr. Peto, in consequence, commenced some proceedings against the Commissioners; but before these proceedings were concluded, apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the building; the walls cracked in several places, and it appeared to be in a tottering state, and at length the greater part of the building fell. The site was formerly a part of the bed of the river Thames, but it rested upon a solid stratum of hard gravel, which was 12 feet deep, and into which it was necessary that piles should be driven for the support of a building of such weight and magnitude as the new Custom-house. In forming the building, there were two modes suggested in arriving at a good foundation. One was to remove the soil, and to build upon the gravel itself. The second plan was to support the foundation, by piles which were to be driven two feet below the stratum of gravel. A gentleman of great acknowledged talent, the late Mr. Rennie, examined the spot with great care, and it was his opinion that the piling would effectually secure the building, provided the piles were driven two feet into the stratum of gravel. The Commissioners, therefore, determined to adopt this mode of building. When the contract was entered into, the manner in which the building was to be erected was explained to Mr. Peto, and also the manner in which the piling was to be performed. From the specification it appeared that the builder was to provide a necessary number of engines for the purpose of boring down to the gravel, to ascertain the firmness of the foundation; and he was also to drive the piles into two feet of the stratum of gravel, and unless these piles were driven into this stratum, they would not afford support to the building. These piles were all to be cut the same length, and levelled. The sleepers or joists were then to be placed on the piles, so that each pile would have its proper bearing. But when an examination took place, it was found that the piles were not of the length stated in the specification, and that they did not reach to the stratum of gravel, nor near it. Upon the tops of the piles were to rest the sleepers, and they were firmly to hold the nine piles together, which were to be placed under each pier. Instead, however, of these piles being of the proper length to reach the sleepers, some were shorter than the others; in fact, all were too short, but the deficiency in the length of the piles was made up by a wedge, or a piece of wood placed in between the top of the pile and the sleeper. Mr. Peto received a sum of 24,000l. for this piling, and it therefore became his duty to see that it was performed in a proper and workmanlike manner. There was no complaint made of the external appearance of the building—that

gave universal satisfaction, and several architects who had examined it expressed their utmost satisfaction at the manner in which it was constructed. An immense chasm was, however, discovered in the King's warehouses and the Long Room, and before the cause could be ascertained, one pier sunk nine feet and another four feet. The warehouses then sunk into the cellars, and this circumstance, he was sorry to state, would put the public to an expense of one hundred thousand pounds. The piling was then examined, and it was wonderful how the piers had stood till the work was completed, for instead of the piles being driven two feet into the gravel, they did not even reach that gravel, and it was impossible, therefore, they could have been the least supported to the pier. It was stated in the contract that each pier was to be supported by nine piles, placed longitudionally, which piles were to have been of sufficient length to penetrate two feet of the stratum of gravel, and they were to be nine inches square. He should, however, prove that Mr. Peto had in that instance departed from the terms of his contract, for the piles were not one-half of the specified length or breadth. He was not prepared to contend that there were not nine piles under each pier, but then they were placed so irregularly, & at such various distances, that it was impossible the sleepers could rest upon them. The second pier which had fallen was supported by only three or four piles. They were very defective, and not one of them was six feet long. Upon the examination which took place, it was ascertained that out of 100 piles, not one exceeded six feet in length. It was impossible therefore; they could reach the gravel; and the consequence had been that the whole of the piling had been removed, and a great part of the building taken down, to guard against a similar accident to that which had already occurred. It was not denied on the other side, that this contract was entered into in the manner stated, but the answer that Mr. Peto gave to the case was, that there was no stratum of hard gravel, into which the piles could possibly be forced. In reply to that, he begged to state, that Mr. Rennie discovered it, and since the building had fallen, it had also been discovered by other persons, and who had given their opinion, that no better foundation could be found for raising on it a building of any magnitude. Mr. Peto had then thought proper to set up another defence. He said Mr. Laing was empowered by Government, as the architect, to superintend the building, and that he acted under his directions. He (the Attorney-General) contended, that Mr. Laing had not the power to make those alterations which had been made; and supposing he did possess such authority, he was confident he never gave directions to Mr. Peto to perform the work in the manner in which he executed it. Whether Mr. Peto had executed the work to the satisfaction and approbation of Mr. Laing, he could not decide. The Commissioners were, however, dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. Laing, and they had thought proper to commence proceedings against him; and they also thought that his conduct, as well as that of Mr. Peto, had been such as not to entitle them to their confidence. The spandrels of the arches were to have been filled in with brick-work, but instead of which Mr. Peto thought proper to fill them up with rubbish, and grouted it in by pouring the liquid mortar upon it, and for which he made a charge of 2,500l., as if the solid brick-work had actually been performed. If the building had stood, no one would have suspected but the charge set up by Mr. Peto was correct. Could any one, therefore, say that there was not some collusion between Mr. Laing and Mr. Peto? The accounts of that gentleman were all made up in a hurry, and when the accounts were disputed, they were suffered to remain for four years without being rectified by Mr. Peto; and then, when the building falls, Mr. Peto, for the first time, says it was a mistaken charge, and it was also by mistake that the spandrels were filled up with rubbish instead of brick-work. He had another complaint to make against Mr. Peto, for the improper mode in which he had laid on the roof of the building. The materials for the roof were to have been of the best quality; but it seemed as if Mr. Peto had collected all the old boards he could find in London. Some of those boards were ornamented with play-bills and other papers, and some were pieces of old boards, and in a very decayed state. He also begged to call the attention of the Jury to the flooring of the Long Room, and which was charged as six-inch stone. It was certainly six inch round the skirting board, where it could have been detected if the boards had been removed, but some of the flooring was only five inches thick, and some three inches. This would make a deficiency in the charge for the flooring of 1,100l.—These facts he should prove to the satisfaction of the Jury, and he trusted that, when the case was closed, the Jury would decide upon it according to its merits, and according to the evidence which would be laid before them.

The bond and specifications having been produced.

Mr. R. Smirke was called, and examined, by the Attorney-General.—I am an architect, and have been in that profession for many years. I was called on in the latter end of December, 1824, to examine the Custom-house. I found several of the piers had sunk into the gravel, and all of them more or less sunk. There is a row of cellars, over them a row of warehouses, and then the Long-room, the arches of the cellars and warehouses rest upon piers. I read the specification, and my attention has been called to that part of the specification which relates to the piling and to the sections. It describes that there shall be nine piles under each pier, and that they should be placed three feet apart longitudinally, and every architect would draw that conclusion from the drawings which have been made. Under every part of the building that I have examined I find there is a stratum of hard gravel. I found all the piers a little sunk, and about a month after I took my examination two of them fell in. Under one of the piers I found only two piles; when that pier fell, one of the piles was removed out of its place, and that was the one that chiefly supported the pier; the other touched part of the footings which projected from the pier, and did contribute a little to the support of the pier. The others did not at all support it. That pile which was under the pier did not reach the gravel. It was eleven feet long, and the gravel is invariably twelve feet deep. The piles were not twelve inches square; the mean diameter was seven or eight inches, and which was very littlemore than half the area of nine inches square. Under the next pier, which fell, there were only four piles which contributed to its support. The exact position of them I could not speak to, as one of them in falling, removed the others out of their places. No one of the piles penetrated two feet into the gravel; the piling under the walls was of the same description, not reaching to the gravel, very crooked, and in several instances the pile did not reach the sleeper, and in that case a piece of wood was put in to fill up the deficiency. There were seventy-eight of the piles less than six feet long, and it is surprising how they supported the building so long; 1,247 were taken up, four under the walls and piers, 764 were not eleven feet long; 78 were under six feet long, and some of them were only three and four feet long; only one pile was sixteen feet seven inches long, and the others, which were under that size, did not go into the gravel, and could not be of the smallest service. I conceive that if the directions in the specification had been followed, there would certainly have been a safe and solid foundation. I attribute the falling of the building to the badness of the piling, and the bad manner in which they were driven. When this examination took place, Mr. Peto's foreman attended, and some people employed by him did check the examination. I should think that the charge of 24,000l. for the piling is more than sufficient. I examined the spandrels of the arches, and instead of being filled up with solid brick-work, they were filled up with lime rubbish, grouted in and covered, sometimes with one or two surfaces of bricks. About 250l. was quite sufficient for that work, when I consider the manner in which they were filled in. If they had been filled up with brick-work, the charge would have been 1,600l. I examined the boarding under the slating on the roof of the house; that boarding was quite otherwise than according to the specification. The greater part of it was materials that had been used before; some quite rotten—some were three inches long and tapering, and they varied from twelve to three inches. A great many of them were decayed. I employed in doing that which is necessary for putting the building in a proper state. I have looked at the items of charge; in the account the spandrels of the arches are charged as solid brick-work.

Mr. George Rennie examined by Mr. Solicitor-General.—I am an engineer, and attended at the Custom-house to examine the state of it after the pier fell in. I examined the piling under the piers that had given way. Under one which had given way there was one whole pile, and one at the corner, which in a small degree, contributed to the support of the pier. The one under the pier was broken. I examined two of the other piers, and the piling under them was not proper. Under one there was only one bearing pile, and the other two piles were placed at the corner. Under the other pier there were four piles, and part of another. That number of piles was not sufficient to sustain a building of that weight and magnitude. I examined the sleepers, and found some of them in a decayed state, and some of them bent. I attributed their being bent to the tops of the piles not touching the sleepers, and the pressure was not equal. Some did not touch at all, and some did not touch uniformly. This was not a workmanlike way of doing business. I found the brick-work in a crumbled and crushed state. I attribute that crumbling and crushing to the pressure occasioned by the weight of bricks which ought not to have been there. Stone ought to have been placed there, and a larger bearing. Several of the piles were bent, which are not fit to be placed in a situation of that sort, as their being crooked detracts from their strenght and solidity. I saw some of the piles after they were taken up. One was only three feet long, and they varied up to five feet. The piling was not executed in a proper workmanlike manner. I attribute the falling of the pier to the badness of the piling.

The statements of Messrs. Smirke and Rennie were confirmed by the testimony of Messrs. Walker, Milne, Morrice, Baker, and Austin, surveyors; and Mr. John Atkins, carpenter.

Mr. James Askew said, he held the situation of assistant clerk to the surveyor, at the time the work was going on; the plans and drawings which have been produced and examined by the Jury are those plans and drawings which Mr. Peto and others concerned in the building had constant access to.

(The witness proved the hand-writing of Mr. Peto to several letters demanding payment.)

The receipt of Mr. Peto for twelve thousand nine hundred pounds, for the piling, having been produced and read, the case for the Crown closed.

Mr. Scarlett opened the case for the defence. He commenced by stating that he felt a great deal of anxiety about this case, and was apprehensive that he should not be able to do justice to the character of the defendant, who was well known, and distinguished for integritry and general ability, and professional skill. It would be his duty to lay the whole state of the case before them; and when he should have done that, and proved his statements, he confidently anticipated that they would feel themselves bound to find for the defendant. The Attorney-General took care not to state the distinction between the duties of architects and mere builders; and yet the distinction was most material, for the builder might be only the servant of the architect, and might have nothing more to do than to obey orders. Mr. Peto was not the architect in this matter, and nothing had been left to his discretion; and, although he had built the house upon the sand, instead of the rubbish which had been so much talked of, he would be entirely blameless, if he had followed the instructions given him by those who had the proper authority in that respect. Wherever blame might rest, Mr. Peto at least was quite clear on this subject. Every one at all conversant with these matters, knew perfectly well that the reason for building on piles was the difficulty of getting at the solid ground. In the present instance Mr. Peto had given his own opinion, but was overruled. It was Mr. Peto's own opinion that they should go deeper. There were two objections to the piles in the present instance—first, that they were not kept immersed in water, as they ought to have been; and second, that the surface rubbish had not been cleared away. But Mr. Laing thought it sufficient to clear away the rubbish at the spots into which the piles were driven. Then Mr. Peto said, that since they would have piles, care ought to be taken that they should be of the best materials; and Mr. Peto had, in fact, provided piles of the best beech-wood that could be procured. As to the driving of the piles, he referred himself to the Inspectors. He had insisted upon having directions, and had in fact got directions in writing. He followed them to the letter, and in the opinion of the Inspector at the time, had completely done his duty. He had employed the very best beech for the piles, according to the directions of Mr. Laing, and made them of such length and dimensions as the Clerk of the Works ordered and approved. And yet, although in all this he had followed the directions of the Crown agents, they now turned round upon him, and said he must be answerable for the loss which had ensued. Every pile was driven in the presence of Mr. Day, who attended for Mr. Laing. The persons whom Mr. Peto employed in driving the piles were from the London Docks and similar situations, and were consequently amongst the most experienced and skilful in the business that could possibly be procured. The piles were, however, liable to a more early decay, owing to the construction of a brick wall by the Government officers in such a situation as to prevent the piles from being always immersed in water, as was originally intended. This work was finished in 1815; and, considering the want of due care with reference to the piles, it was surprising that the building erected upon them had stood so long. They had heard much about the appearance which the piles now bore, being bent, crooked and distorted; but that was no criterion by which to judge of the manner in which they had been originally placed; for now, when the superincumbent weight was removed, and the piles were examined, they must appear to be scattered about, and not at all in the position which they originally held. They must of necessity appear to be bent in all directions This Mr. Peto himself apprehended would be the case, and he made no secret of it. So much for the driving of the piles; and he now came to the next point, which related to the filling up of the spandrels of the arches. It was contended that these should have been filled up with brick-work; but there was no stipulation to that effect in the contract. But then they said there was fraud and collusion between Mr. Peto and Mr. Laing, with respect to the measurements and other things; and there the Jury would please to mark the cunning and uncandid nature of the proceeding. Mr. Peto was always anxious to have every thing inspected and duly measured by the Government agents. But they said, that as Mr. Laing had fraudulently colluded with Mr. Peto, they would not call him, and they invited Mr. Peto to call him, to prove that there was no fraud, with the knowledge that, by their own imputations against him, the Jury might be apt to regard him with suspicion, especially as the Crown officers had filed an information for fraud against that gentleman. Was that a candid mode of proceeding against Mr. Peto, whom they placed in this awkward dilemma? But the truth was, that Ministers were driven to this. A great noise had been made in the House of Commons respecting the inattention paid to the public buildings; and wishing as much as possible to shift the blame from themselves, they marked out Mr. Peto as their victim. The Attorney-General ought to have been the last man to have called the attention of the Jury to the information against Mr. Laing, and thus attempt to raise a prejudice in their minds against that gentleman; for they did not call him themselves, and yet asked Mr. Peto to call him, leaving Mr. Peto in this dilemma, either not to call him at all, or if he did call him to produce a witness, against whom the Jury could hardly help being prejudiced. Having said thus much on two points of the cause, he now came to the last one—the subject of the materials employed on the roof to support the slates. Here, too, he had to repeat that the materials were approved of by the Government Architect and Inspector. When he said that, it would be quite sufficient for his case; he would prove that fact, and he would further prove that these materials belonged to Government, and that the Crown Agents actually compelled Mr. Peto to buy these materials from themselves, as being the best that could be got for the purpose. These materials consisted of boards which had been put up during the progress of the building, for the convenience of the workmen, and for holding their tools; and of boards which had been used as planks for scaffolding or other such purposes. And now they complained that these boards were old, and decayed, and full of nails; but the materials were not old. He was compelled by the Crown agents to purchase the Government timber for the express purpose of applying it as he had actually done. And was it not a most extraordinary proceeding to come into Court and blame Mr. P. for following their own directions and orders? They would, one way or other, have "their pound of flesh," although even if Mr. Peto were paid his full demand, he would be a loser on the whole contract. They charged him with collusion and fraud, without being able to produce a particle of proof against him on that head. They did not call a single witness to support this grave and heavy charge. There was no fraud, although there might be some mistakes as to measurement; and those mistakes, if any had been admitted, were owing to the Government agents, and not to Mr. Peto. Even with respect to the piles, if they had been immersed in water, as was originally intended, the building might stand for centuries; and Mr. Laing was perhaps not mistaken in his judgment on that point. At all events, Mr. Peto was clear of any blame in this respect; he had only to obey the orders of his director. When he should have proved this case, he would look with confidence for their verdict in Mr. Peto's favour.

SECOND DAY.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. John Cook called, and examined by Mr. Common Sergeant.—I was in the employ of Mr. Peto in 1813, and for years before that. I was his general foreman at the first part of the building of the Custom-house. I have been forty years employed in work of that description. Mr. James Day was clerk of the works in the years 1813, acting under the orders of Mr. Laing, the architect. I received orders from Mr. Day with regard to getting the level of the old vaults. He told me to take the level, to ascerthin the depth of the old vaults, below the kirb-stone in Thames-street. I took an account, so far as levelling and those things. After clearing away the rubbish, we began to dig for our footings, under the direction of Mr. Day; 4 feet 6 was the depth we were to go; below that level we found a great number of old walls, some were of brick and stone, and some constructed with oak and chalk. When they resisted the piles, we applied to Mr. Day. I heard Mr. Peto several times speak to Mr. Day about the discovery of old walls; I heard him say it was better to take them all away and place York landings. Mr. Day said he would take away the walls where he thought fit; he gave such directions regularly. The first pile was, I believe, driven beginning of July; it was of oak. Mr. Day said there should be no more oak piles, the timber was to be beech. There was no beech then driven, and the work waited until they were supplied. I saw the beech timber supplied; it was of a very good quality, and was driven under the directions of Mr. Day. I heard Mr. Peto name to Mr. Day, when the pile-driving began there, he wished he would appoint some person to see to the pile-driving, as he (Mr. Peto) could not attend to it. A person named Mullins was appointed by Mr. Day; he thought he came about two days after the beginning of the pile-driving. The pile-driving for the Long Room commenced about three months after. Mr. Day gave Mullins orders to see that the monkey struck the pile-head a certain number of times. In the first instance, we cut off with an axe the projections on the piles, and did so for several days; we were afterwards ordered not to hew off the knots, but to preserve the bark, and only to sharpen the end where the shoe was to go on. It was a very laborious operation, and the works were suspended for seven weeks. I did not perceive at the time that the oaken timber was injured; but it was not used, in consequence of the objection of Mr. Day, and new timber was then brought. There were from 120 to 130 loads of the timber not used. Mr. Day was at the works every day, and Mr. Mullins attended to the driving of the piles. The planking commenced almost directly, and followed the piling in each place. Mr. Peto objected to the mode of planking directed by Mr. Day; if the timber should give way, it would make a great cavity. Mr. Day persisted

in his order. I went down to Mordon, in Surrey, to select two lots of timber; it was the most excellent I ever saw: that was in August 1813, and in February, 1814, the timber deserved the same character. Mr. Peto said to Mr. Day, that where the columns were to stand at the west wing, the weight would be so heavy that he wished to have oak piles: to which Mr. Day objected, but said he would consider about it; and in the course of three days there was an order to drive oak piles. It was at the east and west wing, and not at the main body, they were driven. I took the measurement of the greatest part of the piles. I know of no one instance in which Mr. Day's orders were not strictly complied with. I was employed by the Commissioners of the Customs to build the new wharf wall; I know not of any effect that wall would produce, except that it would prevent the water from getting to the foundation. I think it was water-tight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Attorney-General.—Some part of the work was let out as task-work. Some of the beech piling under the Long Room was given out as task-work. Believed the price was 3½d. per foot. Never knew them to bore for the gravel from time to time. Heard there had been boring for the gravel before the pile-driving began. Many of the piles were crooked. None were so short as six feet when put under the engine.

Re-examined—It was usual to let out such work. He thought that beech was not fit timber. Some of the piles were cut by Mr. Day's orders. A great number of persons were at the works, who suggested alterations that were made.

G. Leyburne examined by Mr. Scarlett.—I was there at the beginning of driving the piles; Mr. Day was the clerk of the works; when the monkey recoils from the head of the pile, they call it bottomed; he went to Mr. Day, to come and see that the piles first driven were bottomed; he said he could not come. Mr. Peto came in, and said to Mr. Day, that he should not be satisfied unless he saw all the piles bottomed; Mr. Day said he could not attend to them all; when Mr. Peto said that a person should be appointed for that purpose, and Mr. Day appointed Mullins, who was always there. He went to the heap of piles, and cut them to the length that Mr. Day ordered. They were then shod. When Mr. Day could not get down the piles as far as he wished, he had it cut off, and sometimes had another driven by it; he ordered some off the short piles to be cut off, so as to range with the sleepers; sometimes the piles took neither the planks, nor the sleepers. All the piles, without any exception, were chosen by Day. When witness thought them too small for the heavy part of the building, he threw them one side for the lighter part. The piles of that part that came down were all beech. He never drove any beech piles but at the Custom House, and it will decay sooner than any other wood if not kept under water. Mentioned this to Mr Day at the early part of the work, who said that it was wood chosen by Mr. Rennie. He had seen the ground underneath; in his opinion it was not fit for piles to be driven into. After the first floor of the building was up, the groin of one of the arches gave way. Advised Mr. Day to clear the foundation all away, and support the column upon an inverted arch. Mr. Day said it would do very well as it was. When they first began the piling the water flowed in every tide; if beech is under water, it will last longer. There were old drains under the foundation. Knew where the wharf wall was built, worked about the bottom; the building of that wall prevented the water from flowing in, and kept the foundation dry. The timber used was all new and sound; it was green. It had not been long cut. It was allowed to be best green. I never heard that it was better for the bark being on; when the piles were all driven Mr. Laing gave Mullins a pound to get some thing to drink. He did not recollect one order of Mr. Day's being disobeyed.

Mr. Scarlett said that, as it was admitted upon the record that Mr. Peto had given his opinion that piling was an improper mode, he need not prove it.

Witness cross-examined by Mr. Solicitor General—The piles were all selected by Day and not by Mullins; knew nothing about how many piles were driven under six feet in length; the driving was left by Day to Mullins, but the selecting of the straight or crooked piles he reserved to himself. The stone caps used where the part fell down were Portland stone, for which granite was substituted; that did not affect the paling. He believed that Mullins had a guinea a week from Mr. Peto. He did not know what Day had.

Re-examined.—If there was any difficulty in bottoming of the pile Mr. Day was sent to. Day examined all the sleepers before he allowed a plank to be put. There was nothing for Mr. Day then to attend to, but the driving of the piles and the laying down the sleepers and planking. He never objected to the crooked timber.

By a Juryman.—He meant that the wharf wall prevented the flowing of the tide; if that had not been there, the foundation would have been alternately wet and dry. He did not think that the piles would have been so constantly under water as to preserve the beech wood.

James Oliver, a general foreman, heard Peto say one day, that unless water were admitted to the pilings, they would be insecure, and that they ought to be sunk deeper. Day replied, that there was no occasion to sink them deeper. Heard Peto say, in the presence of Day, that he would not take upon himself the responsibility, if the buildings should be proceeded with in that manner, and Day objected to any alterations on account of the expense.

James Smart, an engineer, frequently saw the Custom House in the progress of the buildings; never saw better materials nor workmanship; there was no other defect in the building but the foundation. Beech, if kept wet, is the best timber for piles; but if dry, it is subject to rapid decay.

C. Fowler, an architect, was employed by Mr. Laing to assist him in forming a plan for the Custom-house; they were in no instance guided by the original specification; the drawings were according to Mr. Laing's suggestion; the east and west front were done with stone, though, in the original specification, they were to be done with brick; saw the buildings in January 1825; the piers were sunk about seven feet; he thought it impossible that the building could last long, unless the rubbish had been removed before the piles were sunk; when the plan had been fixed, it was the duty of the clerk of the works to see the different parts executed according to it; he considered that the wharfing wall, in preventing an access of water, contributed much to the downfall of the buildings, for if the piles had been kept watered they would not have rotted.

Several other architects having given testimony to the same effect,

The Attorney-General rose to reply. He said that Mr. Scarlett had very unfairly charged him with an endeavour to excite a prejudice in the Jury against Mr. Peto; and not content with accusing him of undue motives, had also accused others, who were absent, and, consequently, unable to reply; but he (the Attorney General) would undertake their defence. Mr. Scarlett had stated, that this action had been instituted in consequence of some noise that had been made in the House of Commons, respecting the inattention paid to the public buildings; and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, wishing, as much as possible to shift the blame off himself (knowing that some sacrifice should be made,) had marked out Mr. Peto as the victim. But Mr. Scarlett did not stop here he went further; and said, that some persons in office, whether Commissioners of the Customs or not, he did not say, wished to protect a favourite architect; and had, therefore, resolved to sacrifice Mr. Peto, in order to shield Mr. Laing. He (the Attorney-General) denied that there were any grounds for such insinuations. At the moment that proceedings had been instituted against Mr. Peto, similar proceedings were commenced against Mr. Laing; and he, of his own knowledge, could exculpate the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the charge made against him; for, before Parliament had met, the papers relative to these proceedings had been laid before him (the Attorney-General), who, upon examining into the circumstances, immediately ordered proceedings to be instituted against the parties, as, in duty, he felt himself bound to do. The buildings had been inspected by an architect of eminence, who returned that they had not been built according to the original specification. The defendant had contracted to finish them for 165,000*l*., yet they had cost the country 300,000*l*., and would require to have 150,000*l* more expended to render them available. He thought that justice and right demanded that both parties should be used, and that Mr. Peto should bear part of that burden which had been imposed on the country. It was rather singular that Mr. Peto had never made use of Mr. Laing's name as a palliative, until the trial came on; he at first put in a simple plea, and as he had much property and character at stake, the Court, very properly, yielded to the application of Mr. Scarlett, and allowed him to amend his plea, which was done in so complicated and ingenious a manner that the Crown did not know what issue to take. Mr. Peto, in not informing the Crown of Mr. Laing's interference, until the moment of trial, gave strong reason to suspect a collusion between them; he would not say a fraudulent one, as Mr. Scarlett had attributed to him, but he would say, an improper collusion. What other inference could be drawn? Mr. Peto had entered into a contract to do a certain work in the best manner; the terms of this contract were, to provide engines for driving piles nine inches in diameter, not less than two feet, into the hard gravel. This contract was with the Government, & not with Mr. Laing. There was no question that the contract was not performed; the manner of piling was inferior, and the work cheaper, than if done according to the original specification. Mr. Peto said that no stratum of hard gravel could be found into which the piles could be driven; but all the witnessess on behalf of the Crown had sworn, that there was a stratum twelve feet deep, into which the piles could be driven with security; and none of Mr. Peto's witnesses contradicted this. But Peto said, that he felt bound to obey the directions of Laing, as architect to the Commissioners of the Customs. Laing was certainly a surveyor of the works; but it did not follow that he had power to supersede the condition of a contract. The Crown denied that he had any authority to justify Mr. Peto in deviating from the original specification. The conduct of Mr. Peto in other respects, was not supportable; for he knew that the piles were insufficient—his own witnesses said so; yet he complied with the directions of Mr. Laing, without remonstrating against them. Mr. Smirke had sworn that the piles were only 7½ inches in diameter, whereas, by the contract, they ought to have been 9 inches square. He also knew that piles driven into the rubbish could not support the building. Even if there had been no contract, he ought not, under such circumstances, to have proceeded in a building which he knew could not last long—his duty was to represent to the board that Mr. Laing had given directions which, if followed, would prove destructive. The specification required that there should be nine piles under the foot of each pier, yet in no instance were there so many. It is also required that the sleepers should be six by four inches, and made of oak; yet Mr. Peto took upon himself to make them of beech, without any suggesting to that effect from Mr. Laing. Had the sleepers been of oak, the building would be yet standing. To this all the disasters might be attributed. Every person acquainted with contracts of this kind knew that the contracting parties were bound to comply with the conditions, or make compensation for the loss sustained by the non-performance. In point of law, Mr. Laing had no authority to give directions; yet it had been said that it would be hard for Mr. Peto to suffer on account of Mr. Laing's interference. He (the Attorney-General) did not think so, on seeing the culpable manner in which Mr. Peto had conducted himself. He attended there as a servant of the public; he had no interest in the result, nor did he feel any inclination to press hard on Mr. Peto. He would not make any observations that were not fairly deducible from the contract and evidence. It was for the Jury to decide on the issue, and to consider if Mr. Peto had complied with the terms of the contract. He felt confident that they would discharge their duty, by giving a verdict unbiassed by any consideration of the consequences.

The Lord Chief Baron addressed the Jury, and requested they would leave out of their consideration all the irrelevant topics introduced by Counsel, and confine themselves solely to those points that were on record. It was satisfactorily established, that Mr. Peto had acted with the consent, and according to the directions, of a man placed over him by Government; but whether in doing so he was justified or not, was a question of law, not of fact. (The Learned Judge was about to read the evidence, but the Jury told him they would dispense with it.) He proceeded to say, that the first issue on record was, whether the piles could have been driven according to the specification. This the defendant denied, and it was for the Jury to decide. They were secondly to consider, whether Mr. Laing had any authority to direct the planning or construction of the building. Of this there was no evidence before them. There was no testimony of Mr. Peto having entered into a secret collusion with Mr. Laing, as was alleged; they were therefore to leave that out of their consideration. The Learned Judge here read the terms of the contract, and said that the principal question was, whether or not Mr. Peto was authorized to dispense with the conditions therein contained. In his opinion he was not. This was an action on a contract under seal, whereby the defendant was bound to certain things for the Commissioners of the Customs. Nothing could discharge him from the contract but another of equal degree; that was the law, and it remained with the Jury to apply it. It was not competent for Mr. Peto to understand himself discharged from the specific contract, without the consent of the Commissioners. He certainly had acted very imprudently in not consulting them before he had deviated from the original specification. It appeared to him (the Chief Baron) that by the terms of the contract, the spandrels of the arches ought to have been filled with brick-work and not with rubbish; yet there was no evidence that the neglect in this instance arose from any interference of Mr. Laing's. It was also a point in issue that the work had not been executed to the satisfaction & approbation of Mr. Laing, or the Commissioners, as required by the contract. Of this the Jury could entertain no doubt, for it was in evidence that Mr. Laing had expressed his disapprobation of it. But still the main point for their consideration was, whether or not Mr. Peto was justified in obeying Mr. Laing; for it appeared from the testimony of several competent Judges, that the buildings were, in every other respect, well executed, except in those parts which were under the direction of Mr. Laing. It was not for the Jury to consider the consequences of a verdict against Mr. Peto; they had a duty to perform for themselves and their country, and if Mr. Peto should thereby suffer, he might seek for relief in the proper quarter.

The Jury retired about eight o'clock to consider on their verdict, which was for Mr. Peto, on all the issues except the first; the first issue being whether or not Mr. Peto had made sufficient exertion to find a stratum of hard gravel. The verdict is virtually in his favour.

ELOPEMENT.—At a very early hour this morning, the servants of one of the inns were raised by the arrival of a chaise and four from the south, which bore every mark of extreme haste, the post-boys nearly *in puris naturalibus*, having been allowed no time to dress at the preceding stage, and having driven with such expedition as to pass the mail between Kinross and Perth. Immediately on its arrival here, a warrant, it is said, was applied for, to break open the gate of a mansion in this neighbourhood, in search of a young lady, and heiress of great property in the north, who along with a young gentleman had eloped from Edinburgh the preceding evening. On gaining admission, (which was done without violence), the gentleman made his appearance with the unanswerable argument of the marriage lines in his hand.—*Perth Courier, April* 20.

A duel was fought on Tuesday, at Woolmer's green, off from Waltham-cross and Turner's-hill, between a gentleman whose name turned out to be Wardle, and a stranger. The former fell after the first shot, and was conveyed away in a travelling chariot, with horses from Barnet, and is understood to have died soon after.—*Evening Paper.*

A strong prejudice exists in France against the rough and blunt manners of John Bull. I heard a gentleman observe that the English vulgar, even when they aimed at performing an act of civility, did it in a *gauche* way; and he gave an instance which occurred to himself at Canterbury, where he went to see the Cathedral. The woman who conducted him was exceedingly attentive, and took particular pains to make out his broken English, and to explain whatever he desired. At last she pointed out to him a monument, which she begged him to notice, "for," said she, "I should be sorry you should misseing that."

On his thanking her, and inquiring whose ashes it contained—"Well, to be sure!" exclaimed the woman, "I thought you would have found it out: why, it is the tomb of the Black Prince, who gave you Frenchmen many a good drubbing."—*Carey's Tour in France.*

MODERN COMFORTS.

Few persons are aware that the introduction of many things which are now considered to be the necessaries of civilized life, is of so recent a period as the following will shew.—

991. The figures of arithmetic are brought into Europe by Saracens from Arbia; letters were hitherto used.

1000. Paper made of cotton rags in use; that of linen rags in 1170. The manufactory introduced into England at Dartford 1588.

1070. Musical notes invented.

1076. Justices of Peace first appointed in England

1180. Glass Windows began to be used in private houses in England.

1200. Chimnies not yet used—Surnames first used.

1233. Houses in London still thatched with straw.

1302. Mariner's Compass invented.

1344. Gold first coined in England.

1336. Cloth-weaving established by two Brabanters at York.

1340. Gunpowder and guns invented; cannon used by Edw. III. at Cressy.

1346. Bombs and Mortars invented.

1340. Oil Painting first used by John Van Eyck.

1357. Coals first brought to London.

1391. Cards invented for the King's amusement in France.

1430. Printing in Wooden types, by Laurence, at Haarlem; soon afterwards in metal types by Guttenburgh. Wooden types first used in England, by Corsellis, 1468; in fusile metal types, by Caxton, 1474.

1400. Engraving and Etching on Copper

1489. Maps and Sea Charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus.

1494. Algebra first used.

1500. Shillings first coined.

1509. Gardening introduced from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported hitherto.

1343. Silk Stockings first worn by the French Kings; in 1551, by Queen Elizabeth; weaving machine for them made first in England, 1589.

1546. First law in England establishing interest on money at 10 per cent.

1568. Knives first made in England.

1583. Tobacco first imported from Virginia.

1589. Coaches first introduded into England.

1620. The broad Silk manufactory from raw silk.

1666. Tea first used.

1693. Bayonets first used.

1714. Interest of money reduced to 5 per cent.

1749. Ditto in funds reduced to 3 per cent.

It was not until the reign of Edward III. that seals came into general use, and those who had no coat armour chose their own devices, such as flowers, birds, beasts, or whatever most attracted their fancy. Nothing was more common at this period, than for a person to engrave hierogliphics of their names, such as Heron for a Heron, a Swan for a Swan, and so on; and if the crests of a large portion of the nobility and gentry be examined, they will be found to bear various degrees of affinity to their names. As very few of even the respectable yeomen in this reign where able to write their own names, they were inscribed upon their seals, and these implements were always borne about their persons either in the form of rings, or on a ring (or, as it was then called, a roundell) fastened sometimes to their purses, and sometimes to their girdles. It was also customary, where a man's seal was not well known to get some one in a public office, to affix his to it, by way of confirmation.—*Irish Observer, March* 18.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED *for the* PROPRIETORS *by* J. F. DE JESUS, *in* MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday, and dissolved by a royal proclamation, dated June 2, published in an *Extraordinary Gazette* on Friday. In the Speech from the throne on the prorogation there is nothing to call for the slightest remark, except the allusion to the efforts made by his MAJESTY to preserve peace "*among nations.*" as well in America as in Europe. This comprehensive phrase evidently points to the disputes between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and to the threatened war between Turkey and Russia. This over-anxiety to preserve peace "among nations."---as we do not suppose his MAJESTY has become a member of the Peace Society, or means to denounce war on the Quaker-principle—is curiously contrasted with the swagger of former speeches from the throne. *Pay-Day* has come, and with it a very subdued and tremulous spirit. England is not only to forbear making war herself, but acts as universal pacificator; like a man who is afraid of fire, the Minister goes about smelling for combustible smells, and hastens to tread out incipient sparks of hostility afar off, lest the flame, if it should once burst forth, might involve us in the conflagration. This pacific policy may however be overdone: the METTERNICHS and POZZO DI BORGOS, to say nothing of the shrewd Republicans across the Atlantic, must surely perceive the real motives of this anxiety. to keep all the nations quiescent under their present load of oppression and misery.

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

THE KING.—It is the wish of the King to hold a levee; but although he is free from an attack of gout at present, his Majesty suffers severely from a weakness in the legs, which would make the fatigue of walking and standing at a levee almost insupportable to him. Unless he recovers from this weakness, therefore, it is most probable that there will be no levee.—*Chronicle.*

VIVIAN GREY.—Theodore Hook is the author of *Vivian Grey*, because there is great talk of *good society* in it; and Mr. Croker is the author of *Vivian Grey*, because there is much ill-nature in it; and Mr. Lockhart is the author of *Vivian Grey*, because there is much Champaign and Hock, and Seltzer-water in it; and Dr. Maginn is the author of *Vivian Grey* because there is a familiar intimacy with all the blackguard publications of the age in it. Again, Mr. Theodore Hook is not the author, because there is a sour misanthropy in it, and Mr. Croker is not the author, because a good word is given to somebody in it; and Mr. Lockhart is not the author, because there is a *town-air* in it; and Dr. Maginn is not the author, because there is no broad humour or piquant verses in it * * * * *Vivian Grey* is said to be by young D'Israeli. Here is a circumstance for Murray's back shop! Our cat is wringing her hands. There is much talk about hospitality to serpents, and stinging, and all that.—*London Magazine.*

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—JUNE 1.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 31.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Peers met at two o'clock for the purpose of hearing the Royal Assent given to several Bills, and to hear the Parliament Prorogued. There was no expectation that his Majesty would attend in person, and comparatively little interest was excited. Some Peeresses, and other Ladies of rank, were below the Throne; but in general even it seemed scarcely to be known that Parliament was to be prorogued, and few persons attended. The Lords Commissioners appointed to prorogue the Parliament took their seats a few minutes after two o'clock. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Marquess of Conyngham. When the Lords Commissioners had taken their seats, the Usher of the Black Rod was dispatched to summon the Commons to the Bar of the House of Lords, to hear the Royal Message. In a few minutes, the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Mr. Blackburne, Sir Henry Parnell, Mr. Fowell Buxton, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. S. Rice, and other Members, came to the Bar of the Lords. On their appearance, his Majesty's Commission was read, and the Royal Assent was given to the Bonded Corn Limitation Bill, the Foreign Corn Importation Bill, the Garden and Hothouse Bill, the Enrolment of Annuities' Bill, the Metropolitan Turnpike Trust Bill, the Charing-cross Improvement Bill, the Westminster Improvement Bill, the Irish Prisons' Bill, the Irish Church Rates' Bill, the Irish Benefices' Bill, the Limerick and Waterford Road Bill, and several Private Bills.

The Commission for Proroguing the Parliament was then read. After which, the LORD CHANCELLOR read the following Speech in the name of His Majesty:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"His Majesty commands us to inform you, that the state of the Public Business enabling his Majesty to close the Session at a period of the year the most convenient for a General Election, it is his Majesty's intention to dissolve, without delay, the present Parliament, and to direct the Issue of Writs for the calling of a new one.

"His Majesty cannot take leave of you without commanding us to express his Majesty's deep sense of the zeal and public spirit which you have constantly displayed in the discharge of your several important functions.

"His Majesty particularly acknowledges the promptitude and discretion with which you have applied yourselves to the objects specially recommended to you by his Majesty at the commencement of this Session; and his Majesty confidently hopes that the good effect of your deliberations will be manifested in the improved stability of public and private credit.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you, that the distinguished skill, bravery, and success with which the operations of the British Arms, in the Dominions of the King of Ava, have been carried on, have led to the signature, upon highly honourable terms, of a preliminary Treaty with that Sovereign, which his Majesty has every reason to expect will be the foundation of a secure and permanent peace.

"His Majesty further commands us to repeat to you, that his Majesty's earnest endeavours have continued to be unremittingly exerted to prevent the breaking out of hostilities among nations, and to put an end to those which still unhappily exist, as well in American as in Europe.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE COMMONS,

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision which you have made for the service of the year.

"His Majesty's attention will be constantly directed to the reduction of the public expenditure in every degree that may be consisted with the due maintenance of the security, honour, and interests of his kingdom.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are specially commanded to assure you, that his Majesty's paternal feelings have been deeply affected by the distresses which have prevailed among the Manufacturing classes of his Majesty's subjects, and by the exemplary patience with which those distresses have been generally borne.

"His Majesty trusts that the causes out of which the partial stagnation of employment has in a course of gradual abatement.

"His Majesty is confident that your presence and example in your several Counties will contribute to maintain and encourage the loyal and orderly spirit which pervades the great body of his people; and his Majesty relies upon your disposition to inculcate that harmony and mutual good will among the several great interests of the country, upon which the common prosperity of them all essentially depends."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which, the LORD CHANCELLOR said,

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday the 14th day of June next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the 14th day of June next."

The Commons then retired from the Bar, and their Lordships separated.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
JUNE 3.

The Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling a new one, received the Royal Signature on Thursday. The writs are made returnable on the 25th of July. His Majesty signed two other Proclamations at the same time,—one for the Election of the Scottish Representative Peers, which is to take place at Holyrood House, on the 15th of July; and the other for the Representative Irish Peers. The Proclamation was issued yesterday. The Parliament is consequently dissolved.

Extract of a letter from St. Martha, dated the 12th of March:—"The Government has just adopted a new law respecting our Customs, of which I have not yet received the particulars. The following is, however, the substance of it:—All goods coming from countries which have recognised the independence of Columbia will be subject to a duty of only ten per cent on the invoice amount, the invoice being certified by a Columbian Consul resident in the country from which it may come."

Letters from New York of the 30th April, received at Havre, contain accounts of a most destructive fire in the former city. The loss in houses and property is estimated at 250,000 dollars. It is stated to have broken out in the Exchange buildings.

The subscriptions in France in aid of the Greeks amounted, between the 1st of January and the 20th May, to the sum of 443,050 francs, which has been paid into the hands of the Treasurers in Paris. In Havre the wives of the principal merchants went personally from house to house, to solicit subscriptions, and succeeded, in this manner, in collecting 10,000 francs.

FORESIGHT.—A letter from the Isle of France, quoted in a Calcutta Paper, gives the following particulars of a species of foresight for which this island is celebrated:—"In my next letter, I must tell you of the abilities of some few here to discover ships some days before they appear above the horizon. You may remember the phenomenon having been noticed some time ago in a voyage in the Northern Ocean; I forgot the name of both the ship & the Captain (Scoresby) on that occasion; but the ship appears in the air inverted, and, of course, the appearence is accounted for on the common theory of reflection. It is, however, peculiar to certain situations, or at least certain latitudes. One of the men at this place was invited to Paris, by the Institute, but he could not observe the same appearence there, and came back. He here makes a daily report, and is rarely out. He has been known to announce a ship dismasted for five days before any other person could discover her (the Dunira, Chinaman); and among many other incontrovertible proofs, he not long ago announced the approach of two brigs unaccountably lashed together; and in three days after, a ship, with four masts, made its appearance---a thing that had not been seen for twelve years before. There are two old men that have the skill to discern very accurately, but they have many pupils whom they are teaching, and who can see the objects, though they cannot yet perceive distinctly the particular characters of them."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—JUNE 6.

THE MONEY MARKET---MONDAY.

A slight impulse has been given to the transactions in the Funds to-day, by the tenor of the accounts from Russia, as well as by the intelligence from Paris, of some improvement in the value of Stock in that capital. Consols for Account, which left off on Saturday at 80 1/16, rose on the opening of business to 80 1/8, but although the Jobbers and Brokers purchased with some avidity at this advance, there was no further elevation. At one moment, indeed, Consols for Account were heavy at 80 1/8 but left off rather higher. There is a great want of spirit among the dealers many of them having suffered severely and they are, therefore, not disposed to thwart those who are taking the lead on the other side of the question. It is reported already, that the Account for the opening, is a large Bull Account, and that the parties who purchased so extensively within the last few days, rely more on the public to buy Stock subsequent to the payment of the quarterly dividents than on their own resources to take it. Certainly the heavy continuation on Reduced Annuities would indicate an excess of speculation in time bargains. The condition of this Stock to-day has undergone very little alteration, the extreme quotations having been 79 and 79 1/8. The purchases of the Commissioners since the shutting of 3 per Cent. Consols, have been confined entirely to the Reduced Annuities. Whatever may be the conjectures indulged in the City, with respect to an increased issue of notes by the Bank, the continued scarcity of money, both in and out of the Stock Market, puts a complete negative on the assertion as to such a measure having been already carried into effect. There has been some little rise in the premium of India Bonds, and it is now precisely the same as that given for Exchequer Bills.—The Bank having abandoned all idea of again making advances on Stock, according to the former arrangement, it would be no very easy matter to augment the circulating medium.

Rather a strong sensation has been created in the City by the receipt of intelligence, that on the arrival of the Pyramus Packet at New York, her Commander and Mr. MORIER immediately set off for the seat of Government, for the purpose, it is supposed, of having a communication with the American Executive, on some important business. Conjecture has been on the alert during the whole of the day, but no satisfactory clue has been afforded; and the visit of the Pyramus to the United States is still involved in mystery. The South American and all other descriptions of foreign stock remain in the same inanimate state as on Saturday, although a tolerably wide field for speculation has been opened by what we have just stated. Colombian, Mexican, and Peruvian Bonds have not fluctuated beyond the mere turn of the market, as it is technically termed. There have been some few transactions in Russian at 80 1/4 for Money, and 80 3/8 for Account. The continuation in Danish Stock is precisely similar. It has been reported that a large parcel of Spanish Bonds has been offered for sale privately, at 1 per cent. under the current price, but refused; in the open market they remain nominally from 7 1/4 to 8.

There has been some disappointment experienced by the non-arrival of the letters and papers conveyed to New York, by the Pyramus, from Mexico, and which it was hoped would have been forwarded to London by her Commander, through the same channel by which the advices have been received from the United States today. In consequence there has been much less doing in the Mining Shares than there otherwise would have been. The Anglo-Mexican were sold early to-day at 24*l.* 10*s*, but left off at 40*l.* Brazilian have varied between 15*l.* and 18*l.* per share.

SHARE LIST.—MINES.

	Shares	Paid	Per Share	
Anglo-Mexican	£100	£50	£42½	40
Anglo-Chilian	100	8	3	
Brazilian	100	15	18½	17
Chilian	100	7½	3	
Pasco Peruvian	100	15	6½	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Protector Fire	20	2½	1⅛	
Continental	100	8	½	
General Steam Navigation	100	10	4⅝	
Provincial Bank of Ireland	100	15	7½	9

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCK IN LONDON.

Brazilian Bonds, 56¾	Mex. Bds., 1825, 62½
Buenos Ayres Bds. 60⅜	Peruvian Bds., 30
Colomb. Bds 1824, 40⅝	Russian Bds. 1822, 80¾
Do. Acc., 40⅝	Do. Acc. 80⅝
Danish Bds., 1825, 56⅝	Span. Bds. 5 per Ct. 7¼
Do. Acc. 56¾	Span. 5 10, 8⅛
Mexican Bonds, 53½	

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

[*From the Newcastle Chronicle. Saturday, June 3.*]

We have this week to record another of those distressing accidents which cause so frequent & so fatal a loss of human lives. On the morning of Tuesday last, between the hours of three and four o'clock, an explosion of hydrogen gas took place at the saw-pit in Townly Main Colliery, Stella, when 37 men & boys came to a premature death. An Inquest was held on one of the sufferers, the body of Thomas Liddell, on Thursday last, before Michael Hall, Esq one of the Coroners for the county of Durham, at the house of Mark Snowden, Stella, when the following evidence was adduced:—William Waugh, a pitman, stated, that he was down the pit on Friday, the 26th May, and that it was then in a good working state; they knew that a seam had fire in it, but great pains were taken in rendering it safe. They worked with candles on Friday; Davies, had been seen in the seam, but not lately. Similar evidence, as regarded the good state of the works, was given by other witnesses, who were unable to account for the accident.—Thomas Snowden, a tradesman, stated, that the ropes were all blown up out of the shaft, together with three men and a boy, who were descending at the moment; one of the men and the boy are dead. Another man, named Gray, was blown up and very much wounded, but he can form no judgment of the cause of the accident, and does not attach blame to any one.—Mr. Hall charged the Jury at some length, and they immediately returned a verdict of Accidental Death.---No list of the sufferer's name could be made out when our account came away. Twenty-seven of the poor people have been buried in Ryton Church-yard.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
JUNE 7.

FRENCH PAPERS.

[FROM THE ETOILE, DATED MONDAY, JUNE 5.]

ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 22.—A new misfortune has just befallen the Imperial Family and all Russia. Her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth, who seemed to have derived from her affliction itself supernatural strength, at the moment when she was called upon to receive the last breath of the Monarch to whom she was united by the most sacred tie and by the purest affection, could not longer resist this terrible shock. For above three two months her health had been visibly declining. Her Majesty had, nevertheless, set out from Taganrog for Kalouga, and the Empress Mother was going to meet her, to bestow on her the most tender care, when the malady suddenly increased. Being obliged to stop not far from the town of Kalouga, the Empress Elizabeth died at Beleff, on the 4th (16th) of this month.

The mournful event has plunged into the deepest affliction the Emperor and his august family, and all his subjects.

The following Proclamation has been published on this occasion:—

"By the Grace of God, We, Nicholas I. Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

"Make known to all our faithful subjects, that the Empress Elizabeth, our beloved sister-in-law, has, by the decrees of the Most High, left this earth, to pass to eternal life, on the 4th (16th) of this month, in the forty-eighth year of her age. This afflicting event took place after a long sickness, both of mind and body, which endeed in a total extinction of the vital powers, so that her Majesty, in her way from Tagaurog, was obliged to stop in the town of Beleff, in the Government of Tever, where she died.

"All Russia, we are persuaded, will participate in the new affliction which has fallen on our Imperial House, and will join us in fervant prayers for the repose of the soul of the deceased Empress.

"Given at St. Petersburgh, the 9th (21st) of May, in the year, 1826, the first year of our reign.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

The Duke of Ragusa, who had a solemn audience of the Emperor on the 19th, to present his credentials, was to have had an audience of the Empress on the 21st, but the melancholy news of the death of the Empress Elizabeth, caused the audience to be put off. It is thought that the Coronation will be deferred.

The Empress-Mother arrived on the 9th of May at Vychni-Volotchok, with the Grand Duke Micheal, who stopped at that town for some days, and the Empress continued her journey on the 10th by way of Juer.

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ALEPPO, MARCH 11.—Serious troubles have broken out in this city; it even seems that the Europeans are in danger.

On the 21st of this month, three monks, Missionaries of the Holy Land, came walking within half a musket-shot of the city, they were insulted by a troop of Scheriffs, who were passing near the spot, and who, from abuse, proceeded to blows. One of the Fathers was wounded by a stone thrown at his head, and they would have certainly been stoned to death, had not a happy chance brought Mr. Wiet, First Dragomen of the Consul of France, to the spot. On the following day several Franks were insulted.

On the 22d, M. Franc a young Frenchman, clerk in the French house of Michael Blanchard and Co. ran the greatest dangers. He was going to the counting-house; passing before the convent of the Capuchins, he was rudely pushed by a Scheriff. M. Franc, who is but lately arrived, and is of a warm temper, spoke to him in French, but in a very elevated tone of voice. The Scheriff attempted to seize a knife from a butcher's stall, but being hindered by the proprietor, he took a stick, and rushed upon the Frenchman to strike him, when the latter drew a knife from his pocket. At this sight the Scheriff dropped the stick, and began to cry out "Musselmen, help me against the infidel who is going to kill me." All the Scheriffs in the Bazaar hastened to the spot with a fanatic Sheik at their head, and seized M. Franc. On all sides, as if by enchantment, the populace rose, uttering ferocious cries, the shops were shut, and the general cry throughout the city was, "A Frank has killed a Musselman, an Emir." In short, a most dreadful tumult took place; and M. Franc, whom they were hurrying away, being opposite the house of the Consul, struggled, and succeeded in escaping for a moment, in order to take refuge there; but it was 7 o'clock in the morning—the gate was not yet open, and the Janissaries were not there. He then ran into the open door of a Jew merchant, an Austrian, but the populace followed and seized him again. While struggling, one of the Scheriffs rubbed the skin of his hand, which was violently pressed against the wall, and cried out, that M. Franc had wounded him with a knife. Happily, at this moment, the life of the latter, which was at the mercy of a furious mob, was spared; they conducted M. Franc to the Mekhemé, surrounded by above 4000 persons, who demanded his head.

M. Weit, being fortunately informed, succeeded in penetrating through the crowd, and entered the Mehkemé, hearing all round him the most horrible vociferations and maledictions. He found the Cadi and his Assessors confounded and struck with terror. This Magistrate, ill disposed towards the Franks, though M. Weit shewing the arm of the Scheriff, who said he was wounded with a knife, demonstrated clearly that the scratch could not have been caused by a sharp instrument, sent a menacing Ilam to the Mutschin, to be addressed immediately to the Pacha, whose decision was to be waited for, and the report ran among the people that only the order of the Vizier was waited for, to hang the infidel who had wounded an Emir. M. Weit then had a very happy thought. [illegible] arrived at the same time as the Mutschin. After he had explained the affair, the Pacha declared aloud, that it was for the Counsel to punish his countryman if he was guilty; and to prevent any excess on the part of the populace, the Pacha sent his officer with M. Weit to convey M. Franc to the Consulate. In this manner a tumult was appeased, which, if the Pacha had shown the least hesitation, might have cost the lives of all the Europeans.

PARIS, JUNE 4.—Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg has arrived at Paris, where he will stay a few days, and then go to visit his mother, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg.

Letters from Trieste of 22d May say, that a vessel from the Ionian Islands confirms the news, that part of the garrison of Missolonghi had made its way through the Turks and joined Haroiskaki. It was even said they were 1800 in number. They have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government at Napoli.

Letters from Zante, of May 12, say that Ibrahim was at Patras, with 2,500 Egyptians and 1,200 Turks. The Captain Pacha's fleet passed Zante on the 5th, sailing towards the Archipelago; the Egyptian fleet remained at Patras. The Missolonghiots, who had escaped, had retreated to Salona, to secure that place against an attack from the Seraskier, Mehemet Pacha.

[FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS.]

PARIS, JUNE 4.—The sittings of the Court of Peers occupy the attention of the public, and every one eagerly collects the reports which get into circulation. There are some which are deserving of no credit; the following are the most authentic;—It was reported yesterday evening, that the reading of the papers, which occupied the whole sitting of yesterday, would be terminated to-day, and they would deliberate on a more ample instruction. If the majority are of this opinion, there will be a new commission of inquiry. There are many reasons for believing that this will be the result. It is said that the Duke of Belluno has made a most important deposition, and that Count Guilleminot has required the most rigid investigation into his conduct. It is further said, that a person placed in the most eminent situation, has expressed his desire that the Peers should punish the guilty, let them be who they will.

NAUPLIA, APRIL 27.—Being sent to Greece by the Duke de Choiseul, I arrived at Nauplia, on March 19th, with the second expedition sent by the Greek Committee of Paris. We were on the following day introduced by General Roche to the Government, and were very well received by the Greek Chiefs, who were eager to supply our wants. The town of Nauplia, transformed into a large arsenal, presents to the military observer the most instructive and most interesting view. A population, consisting of 30,000 inhabitants all in arms, and numbers of battalions organizing in every direction, offer themselves to the notice of the traveller. On Easter-day, the Greeks wore, for the first time, the uniform sent by the Paris Committee, and the peasants were instantly transformed into soldiers. The parade took place in the Agora of Nauplia, and the troops went from thence to manœuvre in the neighbouring fields; General Roche, accompanied by Mauvrocordato and Ypsilanti, reviewed the troops, and at the end, the battalions returned into the town to the sound of martial music, and all went to their barracks. All the French Officers and Sub-Officers have set out for Athens. Col. Fabvier proceeds from success to success in his invasion of Eubea; Carystos is in his power; the citadele still holds out, and 4,000 Turks are there to oppose him.* In the Peloponnesus the burden of the foreign occupation is every day becoming higher; the Arabs know, that the regular troops formed at Marathon are on the point of passing the Istmus of Corinth. We know that Missolonghi is nearly reduced---this is a misfortune which cannot be remedied. A National Assembly is to meet at Epidaurus -- and the public opinion is in favour of Demetrius Ypsilante being elected President. There is not a farthing in the public treasury; but seeing a whole people in arms, it is impossible to suppose that this fine country will not come victorious out of the present contest.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 12.

5th Regiment of Dragoons Guards—Lieutenant G. A. Lorraine, from the half pay, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Watson, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated April 20, 1826.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Harcourt Master, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice T. D. Burrowes, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated April 27, 1826.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—Surgeon M. Alexander, M. D. from the 2d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Allan, promoted, dated April 20, 1826.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet D. Heneage to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord J. Fitzroy, promoted; Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Heneage; Lieut. G. L. L. Kaye to be Adjutant, vice Lord J. Fitzroy, promoted; all dated May 13, 1826.

12th Ditto, Capt. W. V. Stuart, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice H. M. St. V. Rose, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated April 20, 1826.

13th Ditto—Captain T. P. Lang, from the 8th Foot, to be Capt. vice Maitland, who exchanges, dated April, 20, 1826.

17th Ditto—J. Wilkinson, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice H. Smith, placed upon half-pay, dated April 27, 1826.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut. and Adjutant W. Northey to have the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, dated April 20, 1826.

2d Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant G. C. Mundy, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ford, promoted, dated May 13, 1826; Ensign S. N. Fisher to be Lieutenant, by purchase, dated Sept. 13, 1826; M. W. Lomax, Gent. by purchase, vice Fisher, dated May 13, 1826, to be Ensigns. Assistant-surgeon D. Campbell, vice Alexander, appointed to the 6th Dragoons, dated April 27, 1826, to be Surgeon. Assistant-surgeon W. M. Wilkins, from the Ceylon Regiment, vice Ralph, deceased, dated April 20, 1826, to be Assistant-surgeon.

3d Ditto—Lieutenant E. W. R. Autrobus, from half-pay 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ashhurst, whose appointment has not taken place, dated March 27, 1826.

5th Ditto—Lieutenant G. Champain, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant (paying the difference,) vice Fleming, appointed to the 49th Foot, dated April 27, 1826; Ensign M. Collins, from half-pay of the Regiment, vice C. T. Henry, who exchanges; Quartermaster T. Simpson, from 7th Foot, vice French, deceased, both dated April 20 1826—to be Ensigns.

6th Ditto—Assistant Surgeon to the Forces P. Campbell, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Hood, whose appointment has been cancelled, dated April 20, 1826.

7th Ditto—Serjeant—Ledsam, to be Quartermaster, vice Simpson, promoted in the 5th Foot, dated April 20 1826.

8th Ditto—Captain J. H. Maitland, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Laing who exchanges, dated April 29, 1826.

10th Ditto—Hon. S. White, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Strickland, promoted, dated April 20, 1826.

13th Ditto—Hospital Mate P. Brodie to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Henderson, promoted in the 89th Foot, dated April 20, 1826.

16th Ditto—Ensign W. F. Hannagan, from half-pay 76th Foot, to be Ensign, vice J. M'Intosh, who exchanges, dated April 20, 1826.

19th Ditto—Lieutenant J. Sterling, vice Taylor, promoted, and Lieutenant J. J. Sargent, from 58th Foot, vice Bromhead, promoted; both dated May 13, 1826.—to be Captains by purchase.

22d Ditto—Captain J. Craster to be Major, by purchase, vice Cathcart, promoted; Lieut. R. Vivian to be Captain, by purchase, vice Craster; Ensign J. F. Mills, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vivian; and E. T. Evans, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mills, all dated May 13, 1826.

24th Ditto—Lieut. C. J. Walsh, from the Royal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Robinson, who retires upon half-pay, dated April 20, 1826.

25th Ditto—Brevet Lieut.-Col. N. Thorn, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice E. R. Northey, who exchanges, dated April 13, 1826.

27th Ditto—Lieut. L. J. Hay, from the 41st Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Young, promoted, dated 13th May, 1826—J. Creagh, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maclean promoted, dated 20th April, 1826.

29th Ditto—Serjeant-major M. Morgan, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Foskey, who resigns the Adjutancy only, dated 27th April, 1826.—Assistant Surgeon J. Hawkey M. D. from the 4th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, dated 27th April, 1826.

43d Ditto—Ensign M. Lushington, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Morris, promoted, dated 13th May, 1826—C. J. Gardiner, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lushington, dated 13th May, 1826.

46th Ditto—J. Lacy, gent. to be Ensign, vice Cumming, deceased, dated 20th April, 1826.

47th Ditto---Lieut. C. Walker, from half-pay, 4th Foot, to be Lieut., vice R. Cochrane, who exchanges, dated 27th April, 1826.

49th Ditto.---Lieut. J. Fleming, from the 5th Foot, to be Lieut. vice W. H. Barker, who retires upon the half-pay, receiving the difference, dated 27th April, 1826—Lord W. Russell, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Keating, promoted, dated 27th April, 1826.

50th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. J. P. Kennedy, from the Royal Engineers, to be Lieut. vice Crofton, promoted in the 91st Foot, dated 20th April, 1826.—J. Baillie Rose, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Baxter promoted, dated 8th April, 1826.—Lieut. H. Gill, to be Adjutant, vice Crofton, promoted in the 91st Foot, dated 20th April, 1826.

53d Ditto.—Captain R. D. King, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice C. Chedmell, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated 20th April, 1826.

54th Ditto—Lieut. J. Gray, to be Captain, vice Grindlay, deceased, dated 20th April, 1826.—Ensign G. Holt, to be Lieut. vice Considine, deceased, dated 12th September, 1825.—Ensign R. Dodd, from half-pay, 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Holt, dated 20th April, 1826.

58th Ditto—Lieut. H. Hebden, to be Captain by purchase, vice Rowley, promoted, dated 13th May, 1826.—Ensign H. F. Bell, vice Sergeant, promoted in the 19th Foot, dated 13th May, 1826.—Ensign Hon. H. Howard, vice Hebden, dated 14th May, 1826.—To be Lieutenants, by purchase.

60th Ditto.—Assistant-Surgeon J. Winterscale, from the 71st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Glasco, promoted, dated 20th April, 1826.

[illegible] Lieutenant, vice Charles Shuckburgh, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated April 27, 1826.

76th Ditto—Ensign R. Shepperd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grubbe, promoted; W. Ray, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shepperd; both dated May 13, 1826.

77th Ditto—Hospital Assistant J. J. Russell, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. O'Donnell, placed upon half-pay, dated May 25, 1826.

78th Ditto—Ensign T. M. Wilson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vassall, promoted; T. Wingate, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilson, both dated May 13, 1826.

83d Ditto—Quartermaster J. Stubbs to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Swinburne, promoted; Serjeant J. Rusher to be Quartermaster, vice Stubbs; both dated April 20, 1826.

89th Ditto—Lieut. T. W. Stroud, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Walter Butler whose appointment has not taken place, dated April 27, 1826; Assistant Surgeon J. Henderson, M. D. from the 13th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice R. Dunn, who retires upon half-pay, dated April 20, 1826.

92d Ditto—Capt. J. A. Forbes, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice D. Macpherson, who exchanges, dated April 27, 1826.

98th Ditto—Ensign H. Eyre to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Douglas, promoted; and Ensign W. Edie, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Ensign vice Eyre, both dated April 20, 1826.

99th Ditto—F. Parr, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wainwright, promoted, dated April 20, 1826.

Rifle Brigade. Gent. Cadet R. S. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clitheroe, appointed to the Coldstream Foot Guards, dated April 27, 1826.

Royal Staff Corps—Lieut. W. G. Hughes, from the half-pay, to be Lieut., vice Walsh, appointed to the 24th Foot, dated April 26, 1826.

1st West India Regiment.—J. L. Ormsby, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edie, appointed to the 98th Foot, dated April 20, 1826.

STAFF.---Lieut. Colonel Hon. C. Gore to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Canada, vice Cockburne; and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cockburne to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Jamaica, vice Gore, both dated April 20, 1826.

HOSPITAL STAFF.---To be Surgeons to the Forces.—J. Glasco, from the 60th Foot, vice O'Maley, placed upon half-pay; and Assistant-Surgeon J. Bell, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, vice D. Barry, placed upon half-Pay, both dated April 20, 1826.

To be Apothecary to the F[illegible]s.---Dispenser of Medicines H. B. Burman, dated April 20, 1826.

To be Hospital-Assistant.---T. B. Sibbald, Gent. vice Brown, appointed to the 43d Foot; J. G. Fraser, Gent. vice Dick, appointed to the 12th Foot; J. H. Sinclair, M. D. vice Dumbreck, appointed to 88th Foot, all dated April 14, 1826; and S. Lightfoot, Gent. vice M'Math, promoted, dated May 27, 1826.

Chaplain---Rev. B. C. Goodison, M. A. a Chaplain to the Forces, dated April 17, 1826.

UNATTACHED.---To be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase.---Major Honourable G. Cathcart, from 22d Foot, dated May 13, 1826.

To be Majors of Infantry, by purchase.---Captains G. Brombead, from 19th Foot; G. Ford, from 2d Foot; and A. Taylor, from 19th Foot, all dated May 13, 1826.

To be Captains of Infantry by purchase—Lieutenants Lords J. Fitzroy, from 10th Light Dragoons; R. Ellis, from 13th Light Dragoons, vice H. D. Carr, whose promotion has not taken place; J. H. Grubb, from 76th Foot; G. Musgrave, from 15th Light Dragoons; G. C. Ogle, from 4th Dragoon Guards; B. Morris, from 43d Foot; J. R. Young from 27th Foot, and R. J. P. Vassall, from 78th Foot, all dated May 13, 1826.

To be Lieutenants of Infantry, by purchase, —Ensign T. E. Campbell, from 52d Foot—Cornet O'Neil Segrave, from Cape Corps (Cavalry) and Cornet G. S. Brown, from 16th Light Dragoons, all dated May 13, 1826.

To be Ensigns, by purchase.—F. Bland, gent. dated 13th May, 1826—T. S. Powell, gent. dated 13th May, 1826.

MEMORANDA.—The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay.

Major Hon. D. G. Hallyburton, (Lieutenant-Colonel) half-pay Royal Corsican Rangers; Captain T. B. Bower, half-pay Independents; Captain C. M'Gregor, half-pay 1st Garrison Battalion; Captain R. Chute, half-pay 58th Foot; Lieutenant G. Massy, half-pay 52d Foot; Lieutenant E. C. Bolton, from half-pay 96th Foot; Ensign E. Sneyd, half-pay 90th Foot; Ensign H. Massingherd, half-pay 77th Foot; Lieutenant H. Green, half-pay 67th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. Verner, half-pay 12th Foot; Major C. de Viguy, half-pay 60th Foot; Major C. Caldwell, late 2d Royal Veteran Battalion; Captain G. F. C. Colman, late 3d Royal Veteran Battalion; Captain G. Price, half pay 46th Foot; Captain Sir F. Barton, half-pay 101st Foot; Captain W. H. Burroughs, half-pay 69th Foot. All dated the 13th of May, 1826.

The appointment of Lieut. Autrobus, from half-pay 13th Foot, to 46th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th ultimo, has not taken [illegible]

The date of Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle's appointment as Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of Loudon, is to bear date Dec. 27, 1825.

The appointment of Lieutenant Galloway to be Adjutant of the 33d Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 18th February last, has not taken place.

The commissions of the under-mentioned Officers have been ante dated to the dates set against their names, but they have not been allowed any back-pay.

23d Foot—Captain J. Brown, to 16th February 1826.

50th Ditto—Major J. Anderson, to 16th Feb. 1826; Captain J. Greenwood, to 16th Feb., 1826; and Ensign B. Baxter, to 16th February, 1826.

Unattached—Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Ellis, to Feb. 16, 1826.

6th Dragoons—Captain Wigley, to 9th Apr. 1826.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Martin, to, April 9, 1826; and Cornet M'Call to April 9, 1826.

44th Foot—Major Shelton, to 6th Feb., 1825.

13th Light Dragoons—Cornet Smith, to 7th September 1825.

The exchange between Lieutenant Haggerston, of the Ceylon Regiment and Lieutenant Driberg, of the 83d Foot, has been ante-dated to 16th March, 1824.

Royal East India Volunteers—Captain H. Johnson to be Adjutant, vice Dickinson, who resigns, dated 17th March, 1826.

Office of Ordnance, May 9.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Gent. Cadet Sidney H. Knocker to be Second Lieutenant; Gent. Cadet J. Coddington to be ditto; Cadet C. Bailey to be ditto; Gent. Cadet C. Ensor to ditto; and Gent. Cadet W. H. Dennison to be ditto. All dated the 25th April, 1826.

Office of Ordnance, May 11.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Serjeant-Major A. Barker to be Quartermaster, vice Walter Stewart, deceased dated April 27th 1826.

* Note of the Editor of *The Courrier*.---The date of this letter makes us doubt the defeat of Colonel Fabvier, which was published by the Divan and repeated by the Austrian Journals.

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